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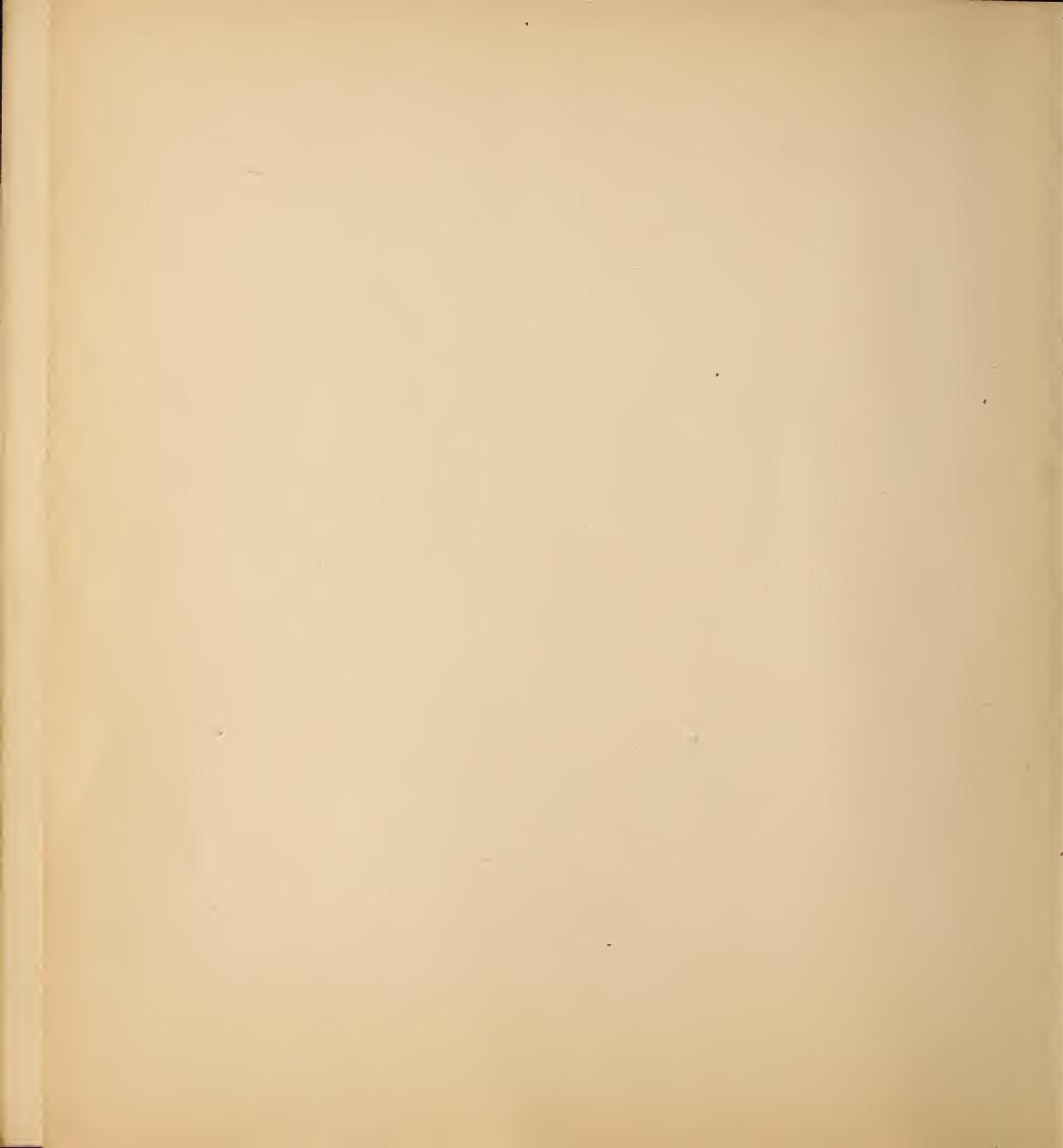
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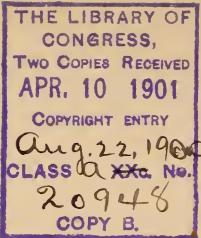


LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

BY

MABEL K. SEEDS, B. L., A. B.,
PROFESSOR OF LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE,
TAYLOR UNIVERSITY, UPLAND, IND.

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PREFACE.

THE design of this brief text on Latin Prose Composition is to aid the student in gaining a practical and connected knowledge of the principles of the Latin Language. It is designed to be used in Preparatory Collegiate, Academic, or High School, work.

It comprises Grammar Lessons with proper references and Exercises, Suggestive Notes, Table for the Systematic Study of the Latin Verb, and an English-Latin vocabulary.

The latest edition (1898) of Harkness Latin Grammar, also the edition of 1881, are used for the references.

In the Lessons, the student is left free from any help as far as models and a lesson vocabulary are concerned. The study of the Grammar Lessons should be thorough and should include a study of the examples under each principle as treated. We believe these to be sufficient, and the best, aid for the student. The vocabulary at the close contains all words to be used in the Exercises. The student is thus required to select the proper

Latin term; which, in itself, is helpful to him in learning the various uses of the words.

The Lessons are arranged in Three Parts: Part I is designed to follow up the principles taught in most texts on beginning Latin, and thus to prepare the student for reading Cæsar. Part II is a more advanced study of Indirect Discourse and the Subjunctive; while Part III is a more general study of the important principles of the Latin Grammar, considering them from the standpoint of subjects. The text will suffice for one year's work by having two lessons per week from Part I, and one lesson per week from Parts II and III, to be used as prose lessons in connection with the reading of the Classics regularly prescribed in a collegiate preparatory course.

We believe a thorough study of this brief text will familiarize the student with the principles of the Latin Language, as he meets them in the study of the Classics.

With this statement of its design, we hope the text may meet the approval of classical teachers; and respectfully submit the book to the hands of those who may desire its use..

MABEL K. SEEDS.

Taylor University, August 12th, 1900.

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PART I.



LESSON I.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	First Declension ¹	78-81.	(48-50).
II.	Second Declension ¹	82-89.	(51-54).
III.	Third Declension ¹	.	.	.	.	94-124.	(55-115).

NOTE 1. The references are to the latest (1898) edition of Harkness Latin Grammar. Those in parentheses are references to the edition of 1881 of same author.

NOTE 2. The lessons of Part 1 are a more advanced study of principles taught in a beginning book on Latin.

EXERCISE.

1. The beautiful stars show the handiwork of God.
2. The fields of the husbandmen furnish nourishment.
3. The fame of the general was won in war ⁽¹⁾.
4. The story ⁽²⁾ of Aeneas was famous ⁽³⁾ at Rome and at Corinth.
5. An epitome is beneficial to the memory.
6. The deeds of Androgeos were known at Athens.
7. The death ⁽⁴⁾ of Orpheus is a sad but ⁽⁵⁾ beautiful story.
8. They slew the hero at the Tibur.
9. The fall of snow and hail put out the torches of the cohort.
10. Sacrifices were offered ⁽⁶⁾ to Jupiter daily.
11. Many pleasant friendships are formed.
12. At Athens, fame was gained by learning.
13. At Rome, there were many statues of heroes.

1. The references to the grammar should be thoroughly studied in each lesson, and examples noted carefully.

LESSON II.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Fourth Declension	131-133.	(116-119.)
II.	Fifth Declension	134, 135.	(120-123.)
III.	General Table of Gender	136.	(124.)
IV.	Indeclinable Nouns and Adjectives .	137.	(128, 159.)
V.	Defective Nouns and Adjectives	138-144.	(129-134, 159.)
VI.	Heteroclites	145, 146.	(135-140.)
VII.	Heterogeneous Nouns	147, 148.	(141-145.)

EXERCISE.

1. The home of the Scipios was beautiful. 2. The camp was moved⁽¹⁾ from the borders. 3. The baggage was worthless to the plunderers. 4. Instances of avarice⁽²⁾ are seen daily. 5. Were the possessions⁽³⁾ of our forefathers large? 6. The troops were conquered by hunger⁽⁴⁾. 7. To be negligent is injurious⁽⁵⁾. 8. One of⁽⁶⁾ the children of the king was frugal by choice⁽⁷⁾. 9. Sacred rites were paid⁽⁸⁾ to the shades. 10. The Olympian games were performed at mid-day. 11. The day is long to the indolent. 12. We are known by our fruits. 13. Hope often preserves our happiness in adversity. 14. The great statesmen of Rome engaged in public affairs. 15. To do good is human, to be good is divine.

LESSON III.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I. Adjectives of the First and Second Declension	90-93. (148-151.)
II. Adjectives of the Third Declension	125-130. (152-158.)
III. Dative with Adjectives	434. (391.)
IV. Genitive with Adjectives	450, 451. (399.)
V. Use of Adjectives	492-499. (440-444.)

EXERCISE.

1. The bird soars, unconscious of its sublime notes.
2. The one I loved, the other I regarded unworthy (¹).
3. The true soldier is faithful to duty.
4. Riches are not necessary to the happiness of any one.
5. He was skilled in good arts (²).
6. The top (³) of the mountain was soon covered with snow (⁴).
7. He was the first (⁵) of the soldiers who leaped from the ship.
8. We do (⁶) wrong (⁷) unwillingly (⁸).
9. Virtue and vice are contrary to each other.
10. They hear little but they speak much.
11. To be useful to our friends is pleasant.
12. He was desirous of one, but rejected the other.
13. The wicked are too often greedy of gain.
14. The enemy gladly (⁹) left the camp, desirous of safety.

LESSON IV.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| I. | Comparison of Adjectives . . . | 149-159. | (160-168, 170.) |
| II. | Adjectives without Comparison . . . | 160. | (169.) |
| III. | Numerals | 161-171. | (171-181.) |
| IV. | Ablative with Comparatives | 471. | (417.) |

NOTE.—Familiarity with the numerals, both Adjective and Adverb, should be acquired by the student.

EXERCISE.

1. Tempests are roughest on the deepest seas.
2. Cæsar gained much⁽¹⁾ greater power than any other⁽²⁾ ruler at Rome.
3. The most difficult tasks⁽³⁾ are performed by the greatest minds.
4. Animal is lower than man.
5. The love of a mother is far⁽¹⁾ more lasting than the love of a friend.
6. Ninety horsemen and two hundred and twenty infantry guarded the fortifications.
7. Ten times the number of the enemy were slain.
8. Many⁽⁴⁾ a⁽⁴⁾ soldier has given his life for his country.
9. A good name is better than gold.
10. The bravest of the Gauls⁽⁵⁾ were the Belgæ.
11. Cæsar held the tenth legion in the highest estimation.
12. The good are more useful to their native land than the wicked.

LESSON V.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Adverbs	.	.	.	.	304-310.	(303-305.)
II.	Comparison of Adverbs	.	.	.	.	311.	(306.)
III.	Interjections	.	.	.	.	317.	(312.)
IV.	Accusative in Exclamations	.	.	.	.	421.	(381.)
V.	Pronouns.— Personal and Reflexive Pronouns.	.	.	.	.	172-175.	(182-184.)

EXERCISE.

1. Alas, how unhappy they are!
2. They rush hither and thither in⁽¹⁾ search⁽¹⁾ of⁽¹⁾ wealth.
3. A life⁽²⁾ of ease⁽²⁾ more often brings discontent than otherwise.
4. The battle most recently fought⁽³⁾ was especially remarkable⁽⁴⁾.
5. The message was brought for you in the evening.
6. Perhaps I myself will go with you⁽⁵⁾.
7. Cæsar in turn divided his forces in two parts.
8. Hurrah for⁽⁶⁾ (in the name of) victory!
9. It was purchased for themselves.
10. O, happy youths! you are rich with such a native land.
11. They themselves desired happiness more than wealth.
12. But silver and gold are sought more often than a happy life⁽⁷⁾.
13. Alas, how unwise is man!

LESSON VI.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Possessive Pronouns	176.	(185.)
II.	Demonstrative Pronouns	177-179.	(186.)
III.	Determinative Pronouns	180, 181.	(186.)
IV.	Relative Pronouns	182.	(187.)
V.	Interrogative Pronouns	183, 184.	(188.)
VI.	Indefinite Pronouns	185-189.	(189-191.)

EXERCISE.

1. My friend, will you take this book? 2. These estates of yours are better than those estates of your friend. 3. He is such⁽¹⁾ a friend as⁽¹⁾ I always have regarded him. 4. Who indeed⁽²⁾ is more desirous of vice than virtue? 5. Proclaim any truth whatever and some one will dissent. 6. Which of the two is right? 7. Whoever will⁽³⁾ is able to do right. 8. There is no one but⁽⁴⁾ knows the right. 9. Do good and bad proceed⁽⁵⁾ from the same heart? 10. Anyone can⁽⁶⁾ discern the right and wrong. 11. Alas! why will some choose evil more quickly than good? 12. Your vices are seen sooner than your virtues by most men. 13. Can you yourself see your vices as quickly as your virtues?

LESSON VII.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Verbs	190-201.	(192-203.)
II.	Verbal Endings	255, 256.	(241-247.)
III.	Deponent Verbs	222, 223.	(231, 232.)
IV.	Semi-deponent Verbs	224.	(268, 283, 465.)
V.	I Verbs of the Third Conjugation	225-229.	(217-219.)
VI.	Periphrastic Conjugations	236, 237.	(233, 234.)

NOTE.—The application of any verb to the *Table for Systematic Study of the Latin Verb* on page 66 will be found to be most helpful in mastering even the most difficult Latin verb. The Table has been formed by the author according to Comparative View of Conjugations in Hark. Lat. Gram., 218-222.

EXERCISE.

1. He who flatters is deserving to be shunned. 2. Ariovistus, taking care⁽¹⁾, was desiring to muster his troops. 3. The enemy were about to capture⁽²⁾ twice their⁽³⁾ own⁽³⁾ number. 4. The consul, having breakfasted⁽⁴⁾, was wont to go to the assembly. 5. A good character should⁽⁵⁾ be desired. 6. The man who is wise will⁽²⁾ (is about to) make the greatest possible use⁽⁶⁾ of his opportunities⁽⁷⁾. 7. I rejoice to speak the truth. 8. Virtue should⁽⁵⁾ be praised even in an enemy. 9. They advance and overthrow the fortification. 10. A good name is better than riches⁽⁷⁾.

LESSON VIII.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Dative of Apparent Agent	431. (388.)
II.	Ablative.— Special Uses	477. (421 I.)
III.	Syntax of Verbs	517-541. (460-476.)
IV.	Distinction Between Absolute and Relative Time	542, 543. (1)
V.	Sequence of Tense.	544-550. (491-496.)

EXERCISE.

1. We enjoy the fragrance of flowers. 2. The city of Rome abounded in beautiful statues. 3. Do⁽¹⁾ not⁽¹⁾ be disturbed in adversity. 4. We⁽²⁾ must⁽³⁾ live the life of the upright. 5. All should seek a virtuous life. 6. God will govern the winds and the seasons by His might. 7. Romulus was attempting to people his city by stratagem. 8. As⁽⁴⁾ soon⁽⁴⁾ as⁽⁴⁾ the fort was taken, it was announced to Cæsar. 9. They were wont to live on flesh and milk. 10. The battle had⁽⁵⁾ to be fought by wearied soldiers. 11. Learning must be gained by him who would⁽⁶⁾ be successful. 12. All are able to possess learning.

1. No corresponding reference to the 1881 edition of Hark. Lat. Gram.

LESSON IX.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| I. Irregular Verbs | 290-298. (289-296.) |
| II. Subjunctive in Independent Sentences :— | |
| I. Potential Subjunctive . . | 552-557. (485, 486.) |
| II. Optative Subjunctive . . | 558. (483, 484.) |
| III. Volitive Subjunctive . . | 559. (483, 484.) |

NOTE.—In this, and all subsequent Exercises, let Sequence of Tense be closely observed by the student.

EXERCISE.

1. The flower cannot see its⁽¹⁾ own⁽¹⁾ pure sweetness. 2. You would have believed him a good man. 3. Would that we might partake of⁽²⁾ the nectar of the gods. 4. I would prefer a life of usefulness to a life of ease. 5. The evils of our country should be opposed by all good people. 6. Let us endure what cannot be cured⁽³⁾. 7. Why should we not try to benefit mankind⁽⁴⁾ as much as possible? 8. The good will (be about to) dare to oppose injustice. 9. Let them carry back the spoils they had taken away. 10. O, if men would eat⁽⁵⁾ of⁽²⁾ the feast at the King's table instead⁽⁶⁾ of⁽⁶⁾ the crumbs!

LESSON X.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Defective Verbs	299-301.	(297.)
II.	Accusative.— Two Acc. of Same Person or Thing	410.	(373.)
III.	Accusative.— Two Acc., one of the Person, one of the Thing	411-413.	(374-376.)
IV.	Imperative and Subjunctive . . .	560,561.	(487-489.)

EXERCISE.

1. Remember to perform the duties of an upright man.
2. Let us speak no evil of another. 3. Act so that you may shun the very⁽¹⁾ appearance of evil. 4. Let us not begin what⁽²⁾ we cannot complete. 5. Romulus was regarded a god in later times⁽³⁾. 6. The people⁽⁴⁾ of Rome called Cæsar Imperator. 7. Cæsar regarded the fugitives in the number of the enemy. 8. Cicero has taught us many useful things about friendship. 9. The general kept⁽⁵⁾ his soldiers ignorant of his plan of march. 10. Away with you! Do⁽⁶⁾ not annoy me. 11. Would that all might be regarded good. 12. You would choose the good man (as) ruler.

LESSON XI.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Accusative.— Special Verbs	405-408. (371, III.)
II.	Cognate Accusative	409. (371, II.)
III.	Accusative of Specification	416. (378.)
IV.	Accusative of Time and Space	417. (379.)
V.	Accusative.— Limit of Motion	418, 419. (380.)
VI.	Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses	562, 563.(¹)

EXERCISE.

1. The wretched despair of happiness(¹). 2. He died the death of the bravest of soldiers. 3. Perhaps some may desire that they may be at leisure at that time. 4. Men are like the gods(²) in countenance. 5. Beware that(³) you do not(³) make (⁴) the same mistake (⁴). 6. Avoiding the assaults of the enemy, he continued the fight nine hours. 7. They went(⁵) five miles through the forests to the marshes. 8. He was preparing to set out to Gaul to subdue them. 9. I would wish(⁶) that they would laugh at their own faults. 10. They collected their troops in Corinth.

1. This may be referred only indefinitely to Moods in Subordinate Clauses, page 269.

LESSON XII.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Dative with Verbs	424, 425. (384.)
II.	Dative with Special Verbs	426. (385.)
III.	Dative rendered <i>from</i> , or <i>with</i>	427. (385, 2, 3.)
IV.	Volitive Subjunctive in Substantive Clauses	564. (497 II.)

EXERCISE.

1. Cæsar cared for the comfort of his soldiers. 2. It is necessary⁽¹⁾ that you restrain your impetuous disposition or it will govern you. 3. The early Germans opposed these luxuries, so that their soldiers might not become effeminate by⁽²⁾ them⁽²⁾. 4. He who is never satisfied with anything satisfies no one. 5. Orgetorix persuaded Casticus that he should try the same fortune. 6. You may benefit mankind much by kind words. 7. There are⁽³⁾ some⁽³⁾ who differ from Cicero in regard⁽⁴⁾ to⁽⁴⁾ friendship. 8. I would wish⁽⁵⁾ rather⁽⁵⁾ that no one would ever slander⁽⁶⁾ his neighbor⁽⁶⁾. 9. We ought to cultivate a good character for ourselves. 10. It was decreed that he should build walls to the city.

LESSON XIII.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Dative with Compounds	429. (386.)
II.	Dative of Possessor	430. (387.)
III.	Two Datives.—The Object To Which, and the Object or End For Which	433. (390.)
IV.	Dative with Nouns and Adverbs	436. (392.)
V.	Subjunctive in Clauses used as Objects of Verbs	565, 566. (498, 499.)

EXERCISE.

1. The general charged⁽¹⁾ them to cast down the earth-works.
2. Cicero chose Scipio to be a friend to himself.
3. It is a great advantage to you to add to your virtue knowledge.
4. He opposed servitude to an enemy.
5. Themistocles per-
suaded the captain to keep⁽²⁾ the ship in the open sea in order
that he might be safe.
6. Beware that you do not arouse a lion.
7. Cæsar had the name Imperator.
8. Cowardice is charged⁽³⁾ to anyone as⁽⁴⁾ a fault.
9. I have many friends.
10. The senate decreed that an ambassador should⁽⁵⁾ be sent.
11. We must resist⁽⁶⁾ evil in order to preserve freedom in our land.

LESSON XIV.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Genitive with Nouns	439.	(395.)
II.	Attributive Genitive	440.	(396.)
III.	Partitive Genitive	441-444.	(397.)
IV.	Subjunctive in Clauses used as Objects of Verbs (continued)	567.	(498, 499.)
V.	Clauses of Purpose.—Final Clauses .	568.	(497, II.)

EXERCISE.

1. Embassadors came from the Morini to Cæsar to plead⁽¹⁾ their excuse. 2. The triumph of good ought to be desired by all. 3. The leading men of the state feared lest the Lacedæmonians and Athenians would declare war against⁽²⁾ them. 4. Their hatred of (toward) Themistocles caused him to flee to Admetus. 5. By which of these should⁽³⁾ we be influenced, love of glory, or love of honor? 6. The most valiant of the soldiers were fearing⁽⁴⁾ they would be defeated. 7. Most men⁽⁵⁾ obey nature for this reason, that they may be well. 8. The sagacity of Alcibiades was preventing him from being deceived. 9. One of⁽⁶⁾ the legions continued the march until late in the day. 10. A man of great valor does not fear to fight.

LESSON XV.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Predicate Genitive	447. (401-403.)
II.	Predicate Genitive of Price and Value .	448. (404, 405.)
III.	Predicate Genitive with <i>refert</i> and <i>interest</i> .	449. (408.)
IV.	Genitive with Verbs	454, 455. (406, 407.)
V.	Potential Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses	569. (500-502.)
VI.	Potential Subjunctive in Clauses of Result.—Consecutive Clauses	570. (500-502.)

EXERCISE.

1. It is characteristic of a good general to be friendly to his soldiers.
2. There are few who do not remember the kindness of friends.
3. How was the action of Pompey to the interest of Cæsar?
4. Adversity is such that we cannot bear⁽¹⁾ it alone⁽²⁾.
5. Friendship among the good has a bond so great that it can scarcely be described.
6. Children for the most part regard⁽³⁾ their parents very highly⁽⁴⁾.
7. It does not matter how⁽⁵⁾ much⁽⁵⁾ wealth anyone has.
8. Few so forget injuries that they never recall them again.
9. Do not past⁽⁶⁾ friendships often come to your recollection?
10. The recollection of past friendships is exceedingly delightful to all.

LESSON XVI.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Impersonal Verbs	302.	(298-301.)
II.	Accusative and Genitive	456.	(409.)
III.	Genitive with Verbs of Feeling .	457.	(406 I., 409 III.)
IV.	Potential Subjunctive in Substantive Clauses	571.	(501.)
V.	Indirect Discourse	641.	(522)
VI.	Moods in Principal Clauses.—Declarative Sentences	642.	(523 I.)

EXERCISE.

1. We, too⁽¹⁾ often, must repent of unkind words. 2. He was fined a talent of silver. 3. It often happens that we are ashamed of our mistakes. 4. The evil effects of poverty cause us to pity the poor. 5. It is the privilege of all to be good. 6. They say Atticus accused no one of bribery. 7. It was added that he complained of others' faults. 8. They relate that Cæsar grieved over⁽²⁾ the death⁽³⁾ of Pompey. 9. It is characteristic of a wise man that he forgets injuries. 10. There are those⁽⁴⁾ who⁽⁴⁾ think we⁽⁵⁾ ought⁽⁶⁾ to allow injustice. 11. It is said that none but the good can know what happiness is. 12. Cicero says that not many ever form lasting friendships. 13. Would that all were lovers of the truth.

LESSON XVII.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

- I. Ablative of Separation 461, 462. (413, 414.)
- II. Ablative of Separation with Special Verbs 463-466. (414.)
- III. Ablative of Source 467-470. (415.)
- IV. Indirect Discourse.—Moods in Principal Clauses.—Interrogative and Imperative Sentences, 642. (523 II, III.)

EXERCISE.

1. We deprive ourselves of much happiness by discontent.
2. Writers record that Xerxes made war upon Greece with the greatest armies in the memory of man.
3. Nature demands that we should be free from vice.
4. Cæsar inquired why the Sequani alone complained of⁽¹⁾ nothing.
5. The soldiers, destitute of defense, were dislodged from their position.
6. They reported that he was born of humble race.
7. He commanded that the lieutenant should⁽²⁾ construct a fortification of brushwood.
8. Ariovistus inquired of Cæsar why he should keep⁽³⁾ him out⁽³⁾ of his own country⁽⁴⁾, Gaul.
9. He commanded the seventh legion to relieve the wearied soldiers.
10. It is said that Rome, the capital of the world⁽⁵⁾, sat on seven hills.

LESSON XVIII.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Ablative of Association	473, 474. (419.)
II.	Ablative of Cause	475. (416.)
III.	Ablative of Means	476. (420, 421 III.)
IV.	Ablative of Price and Value	478. (422.)
V.	Indirect Discourse. — Moods in Subordinate Clauses	643, 644. (524, 525.)
VI.	Pronouns and Persons in Indirect Discourse .	645. (526.)

EXERCISE.

1. Most⁽¹⁾ men are content with the crumbs from the King's table instead⁽²⁾ of⁽²⁾ the feast. 2. Cæsar demanded that Ario-vistus restore the hostages which he had taken from the Aedui. 3. Some one has said that what the gods bestow must not be rejected by us. 4. Overcome by fear, he reported a false thing for⁽²⁾ a true one. 5. Relying on their own virtue, the Germans announced that they would contend whenever their enemy chose⁽³⁾. 6. A general of the highest⁽⁴⁾ worth was chosen who collected his forces in silence. 7. A good character cannot be bought with gold. 8. It has been rightly said we ought to value⁽⁵⁾ character more highly than possessions. 9. Cæsar asked his legions why they did not trust their general who seldom lost a victory. 10. There are some who think that pleasure is to be sought⁽⁶⁾.

LESSON XIX.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Ablative of Difference	479. (423.)
II.	Ablative of Specification	480, 481. (424.)
III.	Ablative of Place	483-485. (425-428.)
IV.	Conditional Sentences.—Indicative and Subjunctive	572, 573. (507.)
V.	Conditional Sentences in Indirect Discourse	646-648. (527).

EXERCISE.

1. Cæsar considered the tenth legion worthy the position of praetorian cohort because it had proven itself most valiant.
2. If we do⁽¹⁾ wrong⁽¹⁾ we must suffer the consequences.
3. It is understood that if we do wrong we must suffer the consequences.
4. Aristides died about four years after⁽²⁾ Themistocles was banished from Athens.
5. It is thought that if you tempt him he may fall.
6. If we measured great men by⁽³⁾ their fortune we would undervalue worth⁽⁴⁾.
7. If he is brave to resist wrong he need not fall.
8. We know that if we measured great men by their fortune we would undervalue worth.
9. It is wonderful to relate.
10. Many stars are much larger than the earth.
11. It is thought that if the ancients had had our privileges, they would⁽⁵⁾ have surpassed us.

LESSON XX.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Ablative of Time	486-488. (429, 430.)
II.	Ablative Absolute	489. (431.)
III.	Gerundives and Gerunds	621-624. (541-544.)
IV.	Uses of cases in Gerundive Construction and in Gerunds	625-631. (541-544.)
V.	Supines	632-635. (545-547.)
VI.	Indirect Questions	649 II. (529.)

EXERCISE.

1. Alcibiades, after the Athenians were defeated, concealed himself.
2. In the time of Pericles, one had⁽¹⁾ to be regarded learned to be⁽²⁾ great.
3. He inquired why they have come to ask aid.
4. Within a few years we all must die.
5. We know that by helping others we benefit ourselves.
6. These things achieved, and all Gaul subdued, on the following day he moved his army from that position.
7. In the year of the founding of the city Rome, much stratagem was practiced for securing⁽³⁾ inhabitants.
8. At day break, they set out to explore the swamps.
9. It cannot be known how much good⁽⁴⁾ one good man can accomplish.
10. We wonder why some are desirous of choosing evil rather than good.
11. Most⁽⁵⁾ people know what great power of speaking Cicero⁽⁶⁾ had.
12. It is delightful to hear one endowed with the gift of oratory.

PART II.



LESSON I.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Prepositions	312, 313. (307, 308.)
II.	Accusative with Prepositions	420. (433.)
III.	Ablative with Prepositions	490. (434.)
IV.	Infinitives	606-620. (532-540.)

NOTE.—The principles of Indirect Discourse, of the Subjunctive, and the use of noun cases, as far as they have been treated in Part I, will be applied in the exercises of Part II.

EXERCISE.

1. Cicero may be called the greatest orator of his day⁽¹⁾.
2. Catiline to have conspired against his country having been found out, Cicero used his power of eloquence to overthrow the nefarious plans.
3. In⁽²⁾ the presence of⁽²⁾ the senate Cicero dared to assail Catiline.
4. They reported that Catiliné did not hesitate to attempt to arouse his countrymen against the republic.
5. It was in⁽³⁾ the power⁽³⁾ of⁽³⁾ the consul to influence the senate.
6. The betrayal of one's own⁽⁴⁾ country is considered by all to be a most base act.
7. They thought their plans to burn the city would not be disclosed.
8. Some⁽⁵⁾ do not desire to live for⁽⁶⁾ the good of others.
9. Without doubt the conspiracy of Catiline was threatening to bring destruction to the city.
10. They hoped that the conspiracy had not gained too⁽⁷⁾ great power outside the city walls.
11. He ought not to have thought he could conceal his plan.

LESSON II.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Conjunctions	314-316.	(309-311.)
II.	Use of Coordinate Conjunctions .	657-661.	(554, 555.)
III.	Gerundives and Gerunds . . .	621-624.	(541, 543.)
IV.	Use of Cases in the Gerundive Construction and in Gerunds	625-631.	(542-544.)

EXERCISE.

1. Cicero had warned Catiline, again and again, not to do harm to the republic. 2. Many live only for⁽¹⁾ the sake⁽¹⁾ of⁽¹⁾ gaining favor or⁽²⁾ rather⁽²⁾ for their own interests. 3. Cicero had⁽³⁾ to risk unpopularity in denouncing Catiline, and yet he was brave for defending his country. 4. Unpopularity, opposition, hatred,— nothing could prevent him from attacking the conspirator. 5. We must⁽³⁾ not only dare to oppose wrong, but we must not hesitate even to risk⁽⁴⁾ our lives⁽⁴⁾. 6. The Manilian camp was prepared for receiving Catiline as their general. 7. The senate aided rather than hindered the enemy's plans by not believing the truth. 8. The facts had to be proven by the consul; then the senate denounced Catiline. 9. We⁽⁵⁾ must⁽⁵⁾ always be active in denouncing evil. 10. The senate was soon convinced of the treachery; therefore Cicero could denounce Catiline openly, therefore successfully. 11. How much evil⁽⁶⁾ can be done through the treachery of one man!

LESSON III.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Use of Adjectives	.	.	.	492-499.	(440-444.)
II.	Use of Adverbs	.	.	.	654-656.	(551-553.)
III.	Supines	.	.	.	632-635.	(545-547.)
IV.	Participles	.	.	.	636-640.	(548-550.)

NOTE.—The student should review Adjectives and Adverbs, as treated in Hark. Lat. Gram., before the study of this lesson.

EXERCISE.

1. The consul, having found out the plans, was too vigilant to be deceived.
2. He was employing the greatest⁽¹⁾ possible⁽¹⁾ means to persuade Catiline to change his purposes.
3. Cicero, desiring not to seem careless, nevertheless, was wishing to be merciful.
4. If wrong rules it is not⁽²⁾ so very⁽²⁾ easy⁽²⁾ to oppose it.
5. When the plan was fully⁽³⁾ known⁽³⁾, Cicero called the senate together.
6. Cicero, undertaking the leadership in denouncing Catiline, gladly⁽⁴⁾ came before⁽⁵⁾ the senate to secure their aid.
7. Everything had to be acknowledged by the conspirators in⁽⁶⁾ the end⁽⁶⁾.
8. It was almost incredible to relate how they collected their forces to burn⁽⁷⁾ the city.
9. Catiline came to the assembly to defend himself.
10. Sitting quietly near, he was able to utter not⁽⁸⁾ a word⁽⁸⁾ of remonstrance.
11. It was known that the senate had come to the assembly to hear the defense of Catiline.
12. Seeing⁽⁹⁾ much proof against him he was overpowered.

LESSON IV.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Use of Pronouns	500-509.	(446-452.)
II.	Volitive Subjunctive in Substantive Clauses .	564.	(497.)
III.	Subjunctive in Clauses Used as Objects of Verbs	565-567.	(498, 499.)
IV.	Volitive Subjunctive in Clauses of Purpose	568.	(497 II.)

NOTE.—The student is advised to review the declensions of Pronouns.

EXERCISE.

1. Let us never lose an opportunity to free ourselves from vice⁽¹⁾.
2. The love of one's country itself ought to influence us from opposing its best interests.
3. I urge you to dispel that madness of yours⁽²⁾.
4. Take care to be mindful of these interests of your own countrymen and forgetful of those vicious plans of yours⁽²⁾.
5. We do not fear that either Catiline or his followers will⁽³⁾ overpower⁽³⁾ us.
6. It is not dangerous to meet the impudence of the former, nor are we in fear that the weakness of the latter can overpower us.
7. We are they who are attempting to prevent him from destroying our city.
8. The immortal gods themselves have decreed⁽⁴⁾ that the city should not be destroyed.
9. Is there not much danger that the same power of the gods will overthrow you?
10. They feared lest the gods might not be propitious.

LESSON V.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I. Use of Pronouns (continued) . . .	510-516. (453-459.)
II. Potential Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses	569. (500-502.)
III. Potential Subjunctive in Clauses of Result.— Consecutive Clauses	570. (500-502.)
IV. Potential Subjunctive in Substantive Clauses	571. (501.)

NOTE.—See note in Lesson IV.

EXERCISE.

1. Wherefore let him so separate himself from the good that he can never pollute the republic again.
2. What of the fact that Jupiter will⁽¹⁾ overthrow⁽¹⁾ the enemies of the republic?
3. The most dangerous enemy we had ever seen caused the whole republic to shake.
4. No one besides of the present⁽²⁾ generation⁽²⁾ has been so wicked that he would injure his native land⁽³⁾.
5. So far was it from the truth that Catiline intended to go to Marseilles, that he was seen to depart to the Manlian camp.
6. The result is that at the earliest possible⁽⁴⁾ opportunity we shall overcome his band of profligates.
7. Some⁽⁵⁾ think one thing, some⁽⁵⁾ another.
8. It happened that many of the band of conspirators were remaining in the city.
9. Who, pray, but⁽⁶⁾ the brave would dare oppose the wrong?
10. May it happen that all will be brave, and true to their country.

LESSON VI.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Genitive with Special Constructions	445, 446.	(398.)
II.	Moods in Conditional Sentences, Indicative and Subjunctive	572, 573.	(506, 507.)
III.	Conditional Sentences, Classes I, II, III	574-579.	(508-510.)
IV.	Deviations from the Regular Form	580-583.	(511, 512.)

EXERCISE.

1. If Cicero's army of well armed troops is in number⁽¹⁾ equal to the troops of profligates, he will⁽²⁾ surely conquer⁽²⁾.
2. The injuries of Catiline to the people of Rome are such⁽³⁾ as⁽³⁾ must not be endured.
3. If you, O Conscription Fathers, would compare the troops of Catiline with ours, you would not fear that we would be defeated.
4. If he had approached the temples the immortal gods would not have suffered their abodes to be molested.
5. Law can accomplish little unless there is power to enforce it.
6. If Cicero could not conquer Catiline himself, he at least could thwart his plan for destroying⁽⁴⁾ the republic.
7. Catiline would have been killed perhaps had he not fled from the city.
8. If evil resists the good, the power of right must assert itself.
9. Some would rail at the evil rather than fight for⁽⁵⁾ the good.
10. Some fled in one direction⁽⁶⁾, some, in another.
11. There are some who would even defend the evil.

LESSON VII.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I.	Genitive with Special Verbs	458.	(410, V.)
II.	Conditional Clauses of Comparison	584.	(513, II.)
III.	Conditional Adversative Clauses	585.	(515, II.)
IV.	Moods in Adversative and Concessive Clauses	586.	(515.)

EXERCISE.

1. Although we are often in need of wisdom, nevertheless, we must use the powers we possess.
2. The senate decreed that we should gain possession of the Manlian camp.
3. Although truth may be undervalued, yet it will at last conquer.
4. Even if Cicero⁽¹⁾ did need⁽²⁾ to meet unpopularity, yet he chose to protect the homes of his countrymen.
5. Although there was proof against Catiline, some refused to listen to evidence brought forth.
6. Men are often as destitute of wisdom⁽³⁾, as if they had no source from which to obtain it.
7. Guard your homes, my countrymen, just as if the enemy were still in the city.
8. As you may become master⁽⁴⁾ of your own abilities, so will you attain to your highest worth.
9. Let the followers of Catiline be such as he himself is, an enemy in an open warfare.
10. Although they may be enemies in an open warfare, yet that is preferable to hidden treachery.

LESSON VIII.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I. Predicate Genitive with <i>refert</i> and <i>interest</i>	449. (406, III.)
II. Moods with <i>dum</i> , <i>modo</i> , <i>dummmodo</i>	587. (513, I.)
III. Moods with <i>quod</i> , <i>quia</i> , <i>quoniam</i> and <i>quando</i>	588. (516.)

EXERCISE.

1. That especially concerns the republic which threatens its overthrow. 2. Catiline⁽¹⁾ has six classes of followers yet remaining in the city, who are not to be feared since they are deprived of their leader. 3. This school of Catiline will⁽²⁾ however still continue⁽²⁾ to trouble the state, provided they are not cured of their madness. 4. If only we preserve our youth from pollution, let us array ourselves against their splendid troops of profligates. 5. To overthrow the evil in the land concerns our youth in⁽³⁾ that⁽³⁾ all are subject to its influence. 6. My lenity is extended to them because⁽⁴⁾ they have promised to be obedient to laws. 7. Provided they do not become troublesome, let us try to cure them of their folly. 8. Since the founders of Rome have built the city for the sake⁽⁵⁾ of freedom, we ought to preserve these rights. 9. If only it is permitted us, O Romans, we promise that this internal war shall be closed in a peaceful way. 10. We called you together⁽⁶⁾ because we had much to tell you.

LESSON IX.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| I. Indicative and Subjunctive in Relative Clauses | 589-593. (497, I; 500, I; 503, 517.) |
| II. Indirect Discourse.—Indirect Clauses | 649-653. (529-531.) |

EXERCISE.

1. Protect your homes and your most beautiful city, although they have been preserved from harm.
2. There is no one of⁽¹⁾ you⁽¹⁾ but⁽²⁾ thinks Catiline a man unworthy to be trusted.
3. There is no reason why all should not live upright lives.
4. There is reason why we should care for those things which concern the republic.
5. O happy republic, in being freed⁽³⁾ from so vicious an enemy!
6. Who of⁽¹⁾ you⁽¹⁾ does not know⁽⁴⁾ what an enemy he is, who has contrived such a conspiracy?
7. As far as it may aid, I shall summon the captured ones themselves to tell⁽⁵⁾ us what were the plans of Catiline.
8. There was none who hesitated to tell how Catiline used him as an accomplice.
9. It was difficult to tell whether fear influenced them, or whether Cicero was too bold to be resisted.
10. Cicero was desiring to know⁽⁶⁾ whether or not Lentulus recognized the seal.
11. It was a well known seal to all the senators, and finally he had to acknowledge it.
12. There are some⁽⁷⁾ who⁽⁷⁾ think they will be able to conceal their faults from others.
13. It is wonderful to relate.

LESSON X.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| I. Moods with <i>quin</i> | 594-596. (504, 505.) |
| II. Subjunctive with <i>cum</i> in Causal and Concessive
Clauses | 598, 599. (515, III; 517.) |
| III. Conditional Sentences in Indirect Discourse
. | 646-648. (527.) |

EXERCISE.

1. We cannot doubt that divine⁽¹⁾ help is sent to relieve the oppressed⁽²⁾. 2. He assured him that if he would speak boldly, he should have⁽³⁾ the protection of the state. 3. Lentulus did not refuse to recognize the well known seal. 4. They could not but confess that the statements were true, since they were so clear⁽⁴⁾. 5. It is thought that if Cicero had not produced such certain proofs, both by letter and by their own confession, the senate would not have been so easily convinced. 6. I knew, O Romans, there was no reason why I should fear, if Catiline were removed. 7. I understand that I, if I am your consul, must ever protect my countrymen from injury. 8. Since these things have been accomplished by me by the help of the immortal gods, let us celebrate the days in which we have been preserved. 9. Since, in truth, Jupiter has thus favored us, there is no one but⁽⁵⁾ thinks⁽⁶⁾ a greater statue of him should be erected. 10. It is difficult to say what would⁽⁷⁾ have happened, had the gods not favored us.

LESSON XI.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

- | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|
| I. Moods in Temporal Clauses with <i>cum</i> | 600, 601. | (521.) |
| II. Temporal Clauses with <i>postquam</i> , <i>ubi</i> , <i>ut</i> , etc., | | |
| | 602. | (518.) |
| III. Temporal Clauses with <i>dum</i> , <i>donec</i> , <i>quoad</i> | | |
| | 603, 604. | (519.) |
| IV. Temporal Clauses with <i>antequam</i> and <i>priusquam</i> | | |
| | 605. | (520.) |

EXERCISE.

1. The accomplices of Catiline did not refuse to acknowledge the plot, and even then he continued to practice treachery.
2. The people remembered that much displeasure was manifested by the gods, when the affairs of state had not been carried on according to their will⁽¹⁾.
3. As long as the gods are for⁽²⁾ us, who can be against us?
4. The plans of Catiline had been thwarted before he knew how it had happened.
5. He had proposed to wait in camp until all was arranged for burning the city.
6. As soon as he saw his conspiracy laid open, he was compelled to acknowledge he was an enemy to the republic.
7. When we came to need, we then realized the worth of true friendship.
8. It is often wondered why we so willingly⁽³⁾ forget our good fortune in having lived in a free country.
9. Would that we might remember its benefits until we learn how to value our country more highly⁽⁴⁾.
10. You would think that no one would be a traitor, but⁽⁵⁾ rather⁽⁵⁾ that all would be patriotic in so great a republic as ours.



PART III.



LESSON I.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

- I. Distinction Between Relative and Absolute Time, 542⁽¹⁾.
- II. Sequence of Tense 543-550. (491-496.)
- III. Clauses of Result. (For references, see *Result* in General Index to Hark. Lat. Gram.)

EXERCISE.

1. No one is so barbarous that he worships nothing, for⁽¹⁾ man is a dependent being, and recognizes a power higher⁽²⁾ than himself. 2. We are by nature such as not readily to lay aside an old belief for a new one. 3. So far is it from the truth that religion always elevates man⁽³⁾ that in many nations it is the source of demoralization. 4. From which it happens that the education of a people who follow a false religion is for the most part hindered. 5. The learning of the ancient Grecians and Romans, however, was so great that we would almost believe their culture had not been hindered at⁽⁴⁾ all⁽⁴⁾ by their manner of worship. 6. They reached such a state of civilization and learning as⁽⁵⁾ would be an honor to any nation. 7. The writers of the Augustan age produced such literature as⁽⁵⁾ to show the highest development of the Latin language. 8. C. Sallustius Crispus shows us how corruption in politics was ruining a nation's welfare. 9. His merits as a writer were so great that Tacitus called him a most successful historian.

1. No corresponding reference in the 1881 edition of Hark. Lat. Gram.

LESSON II.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

Clauses of Purpose. (For references, see *Purpose* in General Index to Hark. Lat. Gram.)

EXERCISE.

1. The difficulty in writing a history prevents the narrator from obtaining a glory equal to the performer of the illustrious deeds.
2. Both in peace and in war many spend their lives to gain celebrity.
3. But he alone seems to me to enjoy life who sets out to seek⁽¹⁾ celebrity from some ennobling enterprise⁽²⁾.
4. Like most Roman youths⁽³⁾ he was led by inclination to engage in political affairs.
5. Lack of ambition in this⁽⁴⁾ hindered him from obtaining such a reputation as he might have obtained.
6. Men are usually too eager for praise to desire to live in obscurity.
7. Take care lest, the vigor of the mind destroyed by indolence, you impute your delinquency to circumstances.
8. You ought not to be governed by circumstances that you may thus become less responsible for your actions.
9. We fear that he does not have as great regard for that which is worthy as he seems to have for that which can benefit no one.
10. They came to urge them not to pursue that which would in⁽⁵⁾ no⁽⁵⁾ way⁽⁵⁾ be an aid to their best interests.
11. Small virtues require the praise of man to sustain them.

LESSON III.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

Relative Clauses. (For references, see *Relative Clauses* in General Index to Hark. Lat. Gram.)

EXERCISE.

1. Epaminondas was such a lover of truth as not to tell a falsehood even in jest.
2. As far as I know there are none who would be willing⁽¹⁾ to be called lovers of falsehood rather than of truth.
3. The most competent are always chosen to perform that which especially concerns the welfare of a nation.
4. He sought that place in the estimation of the people from which he might obtain the administration of public affairs.
5. There are some who desire to cultivate the mind; then⁽²⁾ there are others, the mind neglected, who pursue the chances of fortune.
6. The mind is the one thing which rules the life of man and ought to be judged worthy to be cultivated.
7. He is thought most suitable to perform affairs of importance who so lives that he may be trusted.
8. O power of intellect in having accomplished so much, though hindered by neglect⁽³⁾!
9. I have no reason⁽⁴⁾ to complain of my fortune.
10. The one⁽⁵⁾ was too weak to be feared; the boldness of the other⁽⁵⁾ was not too strong to be overcome.
11. Sallust was too careless in recording particular events to be free from defects as a historian.

LESSON IV.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| I. | Genitive in Special Constructions . . . | 445, 446. (398.) |
| II. | Genitive with Special Verbs . . . | 458. (410, V.) |
| III. | <i>Quin</i> | 594-596. (504, 505.) |
| IV. | Causal and Concessive Clauses
. | 586-588, 598, 599. (513, I, 515, 516, 517.) |

EXERCISE.

1. Although nothing in man may be greater than mind, yet it is so often neglected or ruined by luxury and indolence.
2. Since these things are so, take care that you use every opportunity to improve your intellect.
3. Few are equal to Cicero in oratory⁽¹⁾ or to Cæsar in generalship⁽¹⁾, yet many surpass them in nobility⁽¹⁾ of spirit.
4. At that time none refused to deny the charge⁽²⁾ which on the day before all were denying.
5. Even if we are sometimes troubled in spirit, yet we do not doubt that fortune will soon favor us⁽³⁾.
6. It is not a pleasant duty to rule by force, although the opportunity and ability may be ours.
7. Since the images of illustrious men could arouse such as Publius Scipio and Quintus Maximus to more noble achievements, how much more ought the lives of the good, whom we see, influence us.
8. There is no one who would not confess that the weak nature of man is in need of wisdom⁽⁴⁾.
9. Do not ⁽⁵⁾ cease to strive that you may overcome your weak nature lest it may overcome you.
10. The actions of the Athenians are celebrated throughout⁽⁶⁾ the world.

LESSON V.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

Temporal Clauses 600-605. (518-521.)

EXERCISE.

1. When any one speaks of the great virtue and glory of great men, there are those who hear only⁽¹⁾ what they think easy to be performed.
2. When the narrator was thought not⁽²⁾ to narrate the truth at⁽²⁾ all⁽²⁾, his hearers regarded him unworthy to be heard.
3. But when the truth, since it may have been beyond his conception, was spoken, he regarded it fictitious⁽³⁾ and incredible⁽³⁾.
4. A strong desire of seizing the government having possessed⁽⁴⁾ him, Catiline, as long as he had opportunity, resisted all opposition.
5. When the state showed itself flourishing and powerful, envy, as generally happens in human affairs, was the consequence of its prosperity.
6. May they keep envy at a distance until all will regard the rights of others equal to their own.
7. But when liberty was secured one could scarcely believe how much the state strengthened itself in so short a time.
8. After fortune had begun⁽⁵⁾ to exercise her tyranny in Rome, the love of money, then⁽⁶⁾ that of power, began to prevail.
9. Would that we might overcome our faults before our faults overcome us.
10. When wealth was considered an honor, and glory, authority, virtue lost her influence, and poverty was thought a disgrace.

LESSON VI.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|-----------------|
| I. | Ablative of Means | 476. | (421, III.) |
| II. | Ablative with <i>opus</i> and <i>usus</i> . . . | 477, | III. (414, IV.) |
| III. | Questions. (For references, see <i>Questions in General</i>
Index to Hark. Lat. Gram. | | |

EXERCISE.

1. Relying on his own wisdom he refused to take⁽¹⁾ the advice of others.
2. Since integrity and honor no longer ruled, what could be done to preserve the country from⁽²⁾ falling?
3. Who doubts that they who are wanting⁽³⁾ a good character are greatly in need of wisdom?
4. They replied that they satisfied themselves⁽⁴⁾; why should they wish to satisfy others⁽⁴⁾?
5. Ought we strive to please ourselves, or ought we rather so live that we may benefit mankind?
6. We do not need to ask whether or not a life of usefulness is preferable.
7. I am inclined to think we ought to trust the stability of wisdom.
8. Is it asked what can wisdom do as long as ignorance and wickedness are considered worthy to be prevalent?
9. Is it not necessary to inquire why some, endowed with great talent, pursue occupations unworthy their qualifications?
10. We cannot know what⁽⁵⁾ the motive⁽⁵⁾ is⁽⁵⁾ which influences many to live a life of indolence.
11. Silver and gold, we know not whether in favor or anger, were denied to the early⁽⁶⁾ Germans.

LESSON VII.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

Conditional Sentences. (For references, see *Conditional Sentences* in General Index to Hark. Lat. Gram.)

EXERCISE.

1. Why should the historian mention those displays of extravagance, if none would believe the statement except those who had seen them?
2. It is said that if success disturb the principles even of the wise, those with depraved habits would scarcely use victory with moderation.
3. If time were allowed, I could mention places where Romans with a small body of men⁽¹⁾ routed vast armies.
4. It is said that human affairs would be more orderly and settled if the ability of magistrates were exerted to the same degree in peace⁽²⁾ as in war⁽²⁾.
5. The precepts of oratory practiced by Cicero would have been insufficient to produce the full power of eloquence, unless there had been united to it a certain⁽³⁾ efficient readiness.
6. Some one has said that the language of the Romans would never have become forcible and energetic, unless it had acquired strength from practice in writing.
7. Some speeches, when read, benefit us as much as if we had heard them.
8. Even if Thucydides and Heroditus must be preferred before all other writers of history, we know that superiority is not allowed⁽⁴⁾ to them.
9. Some would⁽⁵⁾ think Roman historians superior.

LESSON VIII.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

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|--|-----------------------|
| I. Synesis. (For references, see <i>Synesis</i> in General Index
to Hark. Lat. Gram.) | |
| II. Proper Names | 353, 354. (331, 649.) |
| III. Prolepsis, or Anticipation | 493. (440, 2.) |
| IV. Asyndeton | 657, 6. (636, I.) |

EXERCISE.

1. Cicero embodied in his style of writing the copiousness of Plato, the energy of Demosthenes, the sweetness of Isocrates.
2. Elegance of diction, great force, perspicuity, — all were characteristic of Cicero; let the student of oratory imitate him in this⁽¹⁾.
3. The Ciceronian age has⁽²⁾ produced⁽²⁾ and handed down to posterity some of the greatest thoughts.
4. Who doubts that the Athenians were eminent in learning?
5. Some attempt one thing, some another, to gain celebrity.
6. The multitude were dispersed as soon as it was known what caused the disturbance.
7. I (pl.), alone, being your leader, by the aid of the immortal gods, so great an enemy has been overcome.
8. The victories of Scipio in the Carthaginian war were such that he had⁽³⁾ the name Africanus, given him by the Roman people.
9. Sulla, when he saw the spirit of Cæsar, declared that there were many Marius' in that youth.
10. Of evils, some can be avoided, others must⁽⁴⁾ be met.
11. We acquire a knowledge of the ancients from their writings almost as if we had known them in person⁽⁵⁾.

LESSON IX.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

I. Roman Calendar	754-756. (641-645.)
II. Roman Money	757. (646, 647.)

EXERCISE.

1. There are some⁽¹⁾ who⁽¹⁾ say that the election will be held on the tenth of April.
2. The father of our country, than whom few have been greater, was born on the twenty-second of February.
3. The liberator of the slaves, who is worthy our highest regard⁽²⁾, was born on the twelfth of February.
4. When asked what death he would consider preferable to any other, Cæsar replied that he preferred a sudden death.
5. Cæsar, than whom few have been greater generals or statesmen, fell, pierced by twenty-three wounds, on the fifteenth of March.
6. Two million sesterces were required to make the necessary improvements.
7. It is said that Caius, the freedman of Brutus left more than fifteen thousand sesterces.
8. He was given twenty-two thousand sesterces as a present on the eighth of November.
9. Nero, unworthy in many respects⁽³⁾ to be followed as an example, was born on the fifteenth of October.
10. There is no reason⁽⁴⁾ to deny that the elections held on the tenth and eleventh of July greatly concerned the republic.
11. Since all must⁽⁵⁾ die, would that all might die the death⁽⁶⁾ of the upright.

LESSON X.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

Poetical Uses of Cases. (For references, see *Poetical Uses of Cases* in General Index to Hark. Lat. Gram.)

EXERCISE.

1. The Trojans, having advanced to an unknown shore, strange sights met their view.
2. No one denies that the adventures of Aeneas, goddess-born, which have been related by Virgil, form a most interesting story.
3. The goddess bade her son gird on his armor and be ready to meet the conflict with the Greeks.
4. Turning away, the warning given, she ascended to heaven⁽¹⁾ screened by dim clouds from Aeneas pursuing.
5. The unhappy queen, having prolonged the feast till late in the day, entreated her guest to relate the adventures of his friends and his own wanderings.
6. The god of Love, flying from the celestial abodes, assumed such⁽²⁾ an appearance as⁽²⁾ might be mistaken⁽³⁾ for the son of Aeneas.
7. Their strength overpowered by the gods, the warriors feared that they could not resist the power of gods and of men.
8. Because the voice was too musical to be⁽⁴⁾ human, and the step more like the gods⁽⁵⁾ than men, she stood confessed a goddess.
9. Distinguished for⁽⁶⁾ his power of song, Orpheus caused even the Furies to weep when he descended to Orcus.
10. It was more agreeable to the gods to hear⁽⁷⁾ the song of Orpheus than of any other bard.

LESSON XI.

LESSON FROM THE GRAMMAR.

Figures of Speech 751, 752. (634-637.)

EXERCISE.

1. None knew certainly whether or not Romulus had ascended to (the abodes of) the gods.
2. The mind, when it follows the path of true merit, is sufficiently powerful, efficient, and worthy of honor⁽¹⁾.
3. Learning adorns the mind like beauty, the face.
4. Literature is a garden and readers are its visitors.
5. The crime of the old man, for which he was imprisoned⁽²⁾, was worse than murder;—he was poor.
6. O, Death, why should man fear thee if the soul cannot be held in thy embrace?
7. The turbulent deep tossed up⁽³⁾ waves mountain⁽⁴⁾ high as if some power of evil had possessed it⁽⁵⁾.
8. Force and right rule the world; force, 'till right is ready.
9. The sails seemed to glide more silently over the waters than the birds that followed their course.
10. Poverty, though it may disturb the tranquillity of one's life, often enriches⁽⁶⁾ the soul.
11. Kind hearts are gardens, kind words are flowers, kind deeds are fruits.
12. The eloquence of Demosthenes is like a rapid torrent; that of Cicero glides along⁽⁷⁾ with majestic tranquillity.
13. O Cicero, would that many were endowed with a gift like yours.

LESSON XII.

RHETORICAL FIGURES.

I. *Commutation* or *Commutatio* consists in the conversion of a proposition.

II. *Correction* or *Correctio* represents the correction of an expression previously made.

III. *Doubling* or *Geminatio* represents the doubling of an emphatic word.

IV. *Gradation* or *Gradatio* represents the mounting up from one word to another, by repeating the preceding word.

V. *Polysyndeton* represents the use of many conjunctions.

VI. *Repetition* or *Repetitio* consists in beginning several clauses or members of a sentence with the same word.

VII. *Traduction* or *Traductio* represents the intentional recurrence of a word in two or more clauses.

NOTE.—These are some of the Rhetorical Figures most used among Classical authors, the study of which will be quite useful to the Classical student.

EXERCISE.

1. (Traductio.) Let us regard the majestic mountains the majestic thoughts of a majestic God.
2. (Repetitio.) Friendship is the delight of youth; friendship is the strength of middle-life; friendship is the solace of old age.
3. (Gradatio.) Learning gave him wisdom; wisdom brought him happiness; hap-

piness made him contented. 4. (Commutatio.) Your friendship is not sought because utility is gained, but utility is gained because your friendship is sought. 5. (Geminatio.) Wisdom, wisdom, I say, is alone worthy to be sought. 6. (Polysyndeton.) For wisdom both scorns ignorance, and invites learning, and welcomes goodness, and makes beautiful the character. 7. (Correction.) Friendship delights me.—Shall I not say more? It strengthens me in adversity, it comforts me in grief. 8. And yet evil prevails.—Does it prevail? Rather it seems sometimes to have authority over public affairs. 9. Learning, learning, why will men not seek learning since it adorns the mind? 10. The action of Cicero brought him unpopularity; unpopularity produced hatred; hatred caused his destruction.

SUGGESTIVE NOTES.

PART I.

LESSON I — 1. = by means of warfare. 2 = narration. 3. = celebrated. 4. *Nex*, a violent death. 5. *Et tamen*, and yet. 6. *Reddo*.

LESSON II — 1. *Amoveo*, move away. 2. Use plural of avarice. 3. = fortunes. 4. Abl. of means. 5. *Nocens*. What gender, and why? 6. = from. 7. *Sponte*. 8. = offered.

LESSON III — 1. What case, and why? 2. Note the construction. 3. *Summus* (adj.). 4. Abl. of means. 5. = he first leaped. Omit "was" and "who." 6. = we commit error. 7. Use adjective.

LESSON IV — 1. *Multo*. 2. = besides. 3. *Res magnae*, or *ardua opera*. 4. *Multus*. 5. What case, and why?

LESSON V — 1. = seeking. 2. *Vita otiosa*. 3. Use perf. part. 4. *Notandus*. 5. What construction? 6. *Pro fidem*. 7. What construction?

LESSON VI — 1. — *Talis — qualis*. 2. Enclitic *-nam*. 3. = wishes. Expressed by *volo*. 4. = who not. 5. = arise. 6. = is able.

LESSON VII — 1. Perf. part. of *caveo*. 2. Act. periphrastic. 3. *Suis*. 4. Perf. part. 5. Sign of pass. periphrastic. 6. = use as much as possible, *quam plurimum utor*. 7. Use abl. case. Why?

LESSON VIII — 1. = be unwilling to, etc. *Nolite*. 2. What case, and why? 3. Impers. use of pass. periphrastic. 4. *simul ac*. 5. Sign of pass. periphrastic. 6. = wishes to be.

LESSON IX — 1. Use *proprius*. 2. *ex*, = from. 3. = changed. 4. Dat. case. Why? 5. = partake. 6. *Pro*.

LESSON X — 1. = itself, *ipse*. 2. *Quod* or *id quod*, = that which. 3. What construction? 4. = inhabitants or citizens. 5. Concealed from his soldiers, etc. 6. How expressed?

LESSON XI — 1. = a happy life. 2. What case, and why? 3. Expressed by *ne*. 4. = commit the same error. 5. = advanced. Use *aggredior*. 6. What subjunctive is used?

LESSON XII — 1. *Necesse est*. 2. = because of them. 3. *Sunt*. 4. = concerning. 5. *Volo potius* or *malo*. 6. Speak evil concerning his neighbor.

LESSON XIII — 1. = order. 2. = hold. 3. *Assigno*. 4. *Tanquam*. 5. = ought. 6. Impers. use of pass. periphrastic.

LESSON XIV — 1. Use *ago*. 2. Included in the verb. 3. = ought. 4. Use *pertimesco*. 5. = most people, or men for the most part. 6. = from.

LESSON XV — 1. = endure. 2. Use *per nos*, = through ourselves. 3. *Deligo*. 4. Use superl. of *magnus*. What case and

why? 5. *Quantum*, or *quam multum*; followed by what case, and why? 6. = former.

LESSON XVI — 1. Expressed by comp. degree. 2. = concerning. 3. *Obitus*. 4. *Sunt qui*. 5. What construction? 6. Expressed by pass. periphrastic.

LESSON XVII — 1. Included in verb. 2. Sign of pass. periphrastic. 3. = prohibit. 4. Use *ager*. 5. *Orbis terrarum*.

LESSON XVIII — 1. See note 5, Lesson XIV. 2. *Pro*. 3. = desire. 4. = greatest. 5. = to hold character at a higher value, etc. 6. Pass. periphrastic.

LESSON XIX — 1. See note 6, Lesson III. 2. *Postquam*. 3. = according to. 4. *Praestantia*. 5. Note the idea expressed.

LESSON XX — 1. See note 5, Lesson VIII. 2. = in order that he might be. 3. = obtaining. 4. What construction? 5. = for the most part. 6. What two constructions may be used?

PART II.

LESSON I — 1. = age or time. 2. *Coram*. 3. Expressed by *cum*. 4. *Proprius*. 5. *Sunt qui*. 6. = in behalf of. 7. Expressed by comp. degree of adj.

LESSON II — 1. *Causa*. 2. *Vel ut verius dicam*. 3. Sign of pass. periphrastic. 4. = commit ourselves to the danger of death. 5. It is necessary for us to be, etc. 6. What construction?

LESSON III — 1. Use proper form of *quam maximus*. 2. = by no means easy. 3. Use proper form of *omnino notus*, or *satis constat*. 4. Use adj. 5. = in the presence of (adv.). 6. = finally. 7. = about to burn. 8. = no word. 9. = perceiving.

LESSON IV — 1. What construction? 2. To be included in "that" and "those." 3. Expressed by act. periphrastic. 4. *Statuo*.

LESSON V — 1. = will be about to, etc. 2. = men of this age. 3. What construction? 4. *Quam* with the superl. degree. 5. Use *alii*. 6. = except.

LESSON VI — 1. What construction? 2. Use act. periphrastic. 3. *Talis — qualis*. 4. Gerund, or gerundive construction, which? 5. = in behalf of. 6. *Pars*.

LESSON VII — 1. What construction? 2. Use *opus*. 3. What construction? 4. *Potior*. What construction follows?

LESSON VIII — 1. Dat. case. 2. Form of act. periphrastic. 3. = because. 4. = on alleged ground that, etc. 5. Abl. of cause. 6. Included in the verb.

LESSON IX — 1. What two constructions are admissible? 2. = who not. 3. *Libero*. 4. = perceive. 5. What idea expressed in this inf.? 6. = to find out. 7. How expressed?

LESSON X — 1. = from the gods. 2. Use the part. as subst. 3. = receive. 4. = manifest. 5. What idea expressed?

6. = believes. 7. Note the future idea expressed. How do you express it?

LESSON XI — 1. Use *nutus*. 2. = in behalf of. 3. In what two ways may this be expressed? 4. Use gen. of price or value with *magnus*. 5. *Quin potius.*

PART III.

LESSON I — 1. = because. 2. = greater. 3. = mankind. 4. What case used, and why? 5. How is "as" used following "such"?

LESSON II — 1. = about to seek. 2. What abl. to be used? 3. What case, and why? 4. Notice the idea expressed. 5. In how many ways may this be expressed?

LESSON III — 1. Expressed by *volo*. 2. = and again. 3. What construction? 4. Note the different ways to express this. 5. *Alter* — *alter*.

LESSON IV — 1. What case, and why? 2. Acc. case. 3. What construction? 4. Notice the construction to be used. 5. = be unwilling to, etc. 6. = through (*per*).

LESSON V — 1. Used as adj. 2. What case, and why? 3. Notice the construction. 4. = gain possession of. What case of "him"? 5. = had made a beginning of exercising, etc. 6. = and again.

LESSON VI — 1. What subjunctive is to be used? 2. Use *quominus*; followed by what subjunctive? 3. = in need of. 4. What case, and why? 5. = what moves anyone, etc. 6. = ancient.

LESSON VII — 1. = soldiers. 2. What construction. 3. = peculiar (*proprius*). 4. = granted. 5. Express in two ways.

LESSON VIII — 1. Notice the construction. 2. Use perf. part. of verb. 3. Be able to express this in two ways. 4. Use impers. use of pass. periphrastic. 5. = personally.

LESSON IX — 1. *Sunt qui.* 2. = respect. 3. Abl. of specification. 4. How many ways to express this? 5. Use impers. use of pass. periphrastic. 6. What construction?

LESSON X — 1. = abode of the gods. 2. How best expressed? 3. = might be thought to be, etc. 4. What mood is to be used? 5. = like that of the gods. 6. = on account of. 7. What form of the verb used and why?

LESSON XI — 1. What case, and why? 2. = cast into prison. 3. Included in the verb. 4. = like a mountain. 5. What construction? 6. = makes rich. 7. Included in the verb.

TABLE

FOR SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF THE LATIN VERB.

NOTE.—This table has been formed according to COMPARATIVE VIEW OF CONJUGATIONS in Harkness Latin Grammar, 218-222.

The foundation systems, or stems, of any Latin Verb, whether regular or irregular, may be found from the principal parts, as follows:

	Present Stem.	
First conj.....	<i>am.</i>	(<i>am o, āre. am or, āri.</i>)
Second conj.....	<i>mon.</i>	(<i>mon eo, ēre. mon eor, ēri.</i>)
Third conj.....	<i>reg.</i>	(<i>reg o, ēre. reg or, ī.</i>)
Fourth conj.....	<i>aud.</i>	(<i>aud io, īre. aud ior, īri.</i>)
	Perfect Stem.	Supine Stem.
First conj.....	<i>amāv.</i>	(<i>amāv i.) ~ amāt.</i> (<i>amāt um.</i>)
Second conj.....	<i>monu.</i>	(<i>monu i.) monit,</i> (<i>monit um.</i>)
Third conj.....	<i>rex.</i>	(<i>rex i.) rect.</i> (<i>rect um.</i>)
Fourth conj.....	<i>audīv.</i>	(<i>audīv i.) audit.</i> (<i>audit um.</i>)

The Supine Stem may be also called the Participial Stem. The personal endings of the tenses have already been acquired by the student from familiarity with the Four Regular Conjugations. The application of any Latin verb to this table will be found to be very easy, and most useful in mastering difficult forms. It is advised to commit the table.

ACTIVE VOICE.	PRESENT STEM.	PERFECT STEM.	SUPINE OR PARTICIPIAL STEM.
	Part. Inf. Imp. Subj. Ind.	Subj. Ind.	
	{ Present Tense. Imperfect Tense. Future Tense.	{ Perfect Tense. Pluperfect Tense. Future Perfect Tense.	
	{ Present Tense. Imperfect Tense.	{ Perfect Tense. Pluperfect Tense.	
	{ Present Tense. Future Tense.		
	{ Present.	{ Perfect.	Part. Inf. { Future.
	{ Present.		{ Future.
	Gerund.		Supine { um. u.
PASSIVE VOICE.	Inf. Imp. Subj. Ind.		
	{ Present Tense. Imperfect Tense. Future Tense.		{ Perfect Tense. Pluperfect Tense. Future Perfect Tense.
	{ Present Tense. Imperfect Tense.		{ Perfect Tense. Pluperfect Tense.
	{ Present Tense. Future Tense.		{ Perfect. Future.
	{ Present.		{ Perfect.
	Gerundive.		

ENGLISH—LATIN VOCABULARY.

ENGLISH—LATIN VOCABULARY.

A.

ability, n., <i>vires</i> , <i>ium</i> ; <i>facultas</i> , <i>atis</i> ; <i>ingenium</i> , <i>ii.</i>	act, n., <i>factum</i> , <i>i</i> ; v., <i>ago</i> , <i>ere</i> ; <i>facio</i> <i>ere</i> .
able, v., <i>possum</i> , <i>posse</i> ; <i>queo</i> , <i>ire</i> .	action, n., <i>actio</i> , <i>onis</i> .
abode, n., <i>sedes</i> , <i>is</i> .	active, adj., <i>celer</i> , <i>eris</i> , <i>ere</i> ; <i>promptus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .
abound, v., <i>abundo</i> , <i>āre</i> .	add, v., <i>adjungo</i> , <i>ere</i> ; <i>addo</i> , <i>ere</i> ; (= — to,) <i>adicio</i> , <i>ere</i> ; it is — ed, <i>accedit</i> (from <i>accedo</i>).
about, prep., <i>de</i> (abl.); adv., <i>circa</i> .	Admetus, n., <i>Admetus</i> , <i>i.</i>
accomplice, n., <i>socius</i> , <i>ii.</i>	administration, n., <i>administra-</i> <i>tio</i> , <i>onis</i> .
accomplish, v., <i>conficio</i> , <i>ere</i> ; <i>perficio</i> <i>ere</i> .	adorn, v., <i>orno</i> , <i>āre</i> ; <i>decoro</i> , <i>āre</i> .
according, — to, prep., <i>pro</i> (abl.); <i>secundum</i> (acc.).	advance, v., <i>progredior</i> , <i>i.</i>
accuse, v., <i>accuso</i> , <i>āre</i> ; <i>incuso</i> , <i>āre</i> .	advantage, n., <i>commodum</i> , <i>i.</i>
achieve, v., <i>conficio</i> , <i>ere</i> ; <i>facio</i> <i>ere</i> .	adventure, n., <i>fortuna</i> , <i>ae</i> ; <i>casus</i> , <i>us</i> .
achievement, n., <i>confectio</i> , <i>onis</i> .	adversity, n., (=adverse things), <i>res adversae</i> .
acknowledge, v., <i>confiteor</i> , <i>ēri</i> ; <i>agnosco</i> , <i>ēre</i> .	advice, n., <i>consilium</i> , <i>ii.</i>
acquire, v., <i>adipiscor</i> , <i>i</i> ; <i>ob-</i> <i>tineo</i> , <i>ēre</i> .	Aedui (Haedui), n., <i>Aedui</i> , <i>orum</i> .
across, prep., <i>trans</i> (acc.).	Aeneas, n., <i>Aeneas</i> , <i>ae</i> .
	affair, n., <i>res</i> , <i>ei</i> ; <i>negotium</i> , <i>ii.</i>

after, prep., *post* (acc.) ; conj.,
postquam.
Africanus, n., *Africanus*, *i.*
again, adv., *iterum*; *rursus*; —
and —, *iterum et iterum*.
against, prep., *contra*, *adversus*
(acc.).
age, n., *aetas*, *atis*; (= time,)
tempus, *oris*.
agreeable, adj., *acceptus*, *a*, *um*;
gratus, *a*, *um*.
aid, n., *auxilium*, *ii*; v., *juvo*,
āre; to bear —, *auxilium ad-*
ferre.
alas, interj., *eheu!*
Alcibiades, n., *Alcibiades*, *is*.
all, adj., *omnis*, *e*; *cunctus*, *a*,
um.
allow, v., *sino*, *ēre*; *patior*, *i*;
(= grant,) *concedo*, *ēre*.
almost, adv., *fere*; *paene*.
alone, adj., *unus*, *a*, *um*; *solus*,
a, *um*; adv., *solum*.
also, conj., *quoque*; *etiam*; *item*;
not only — but —, *non modo*
— sed *etiam*.
although, conj., *quamquam*;
licet; *tametsi*; *quamvis*; (=
seeing that,) *cum*.
always, adv., *semper*; *non nun-*
quam; *omni tempore*.

ambassador, n., *legatus*, *i.*
ambition, n., *studium*, *ii*.
among, prep., *in* (abl.); *inter*,
apud (acc.).
ancient, adj., *antiquus*, *a*, *um*;
(= ancients,) n., *majores*,
um; *antiqui*, *orum*.
and, conj., *et*; -que (enclit.);
ac; *atque*; both —, *et* —
et; *cum* — — *tum*; — yet, *et*
tamen.
Androgeos, n., *Androgeos*, *i.*
animal, n., *animal*, *alis*.
annoy, v., *vexo*, *āre*.
announce, v., *nuntio*, *āre*; *in-*
dico, *āre*.
another, pron., *alius*, *a*, *um*;
one — —, *alter* — — *alter*.
any, adj., *ullus*, *a*, *um*; —what-
ever, *quivis*, *quaevis*, *quodvis*.
anyone, pron., *quisquam*, *quaev-*
quam, *quid* (or *quod*) *quam*;
— whatever (see ANY).
anything, pron., *aliquid*, or *ali-*
quod.
appear, v., *appareo*, *ēre*; (=
seem,) *videor*, *ēri*.
appearance, n., *species*, *ei*.
approach, v., *appropinquo*, *āre*;
n., *adventus*, *us*.
April, adj. or n., *Aprilis*, *is*.

Ariovistus, n., *Ariovistus*, *i.*
 Aristides, n., *Aristides*, *is.*
 armed, adj., *armatus*, *a*, *um.*
 armor, n., *arma*, *orum.*
 army, n., *exercitus*, *us*; *copiae*,
 arum.
 arouse, v., *excito*, *āre*; *com-*
 moveo, *ēre.*
 arrange, v., *dispono*, *ēre*; *or-*
 dino, *āre.*
 array, v., *instruo*, *ēre.*
 art, n., *ars*, *tis.*
 as, adv., *quam*; *tanquam*; *ut*;
 (= like,) *instar*; —long—,
 quamdiu; —soon—, *simulac*,
 quam primum; —if, *velut si*;
 (= for,) *pro*; see FAR; see
 SAME.
 ascend, v., *adscendo*, *ēre.*
 ashamed, v., impers. use, it
 shames, *pudet.*
 ask, v., *rogo*, *āre*; *quaero*, *ēre.*
 assail, v., *oppugno*, *āre.*
 assault, n., *impetus*, *us*; *incur-*
 sus, *us.*

assembly, n., *conventus*, *us*;
 convocatio, *onis.*
 assert, v., *assevero*, *āre*; *affirmo*,
 āre.
 assume, v., *sumo*, *ēre.*
 assure, v., *assevero*, *āre.*
 at, prep., *ad*, *apud* (acc.); *in*
 (abl.); —least, *saltem*, *certe*;
 —last, *denique*, or *ad extremum*;
 — a distance, *procul.*
 Athens, n., *Athenae*, *arum.*
 Athenian, adj. or n., *Athenien-*
 sis, *e.*
 attack, n., *impetus*, *us*; v., *ado-*
 rior, *īri*; *oppugno*, *āre.*
 attain, v., *assequo*, *i.*
 attempt, n., *conatus*, *us*; v.,
 conor, *āri*; *tento*, *āre.*
 Atticus, n., *Atticus*, *i.*
 Augustan, adj., *Augustus*, *a*, *um.*
 authority, n., *auctoritas*, *atis*;
 gravitas, *atis.*
 avarice, n., *avaritia*, *ae.*
 avoid, v., *vito*, *āre*; *defugio*, *ēre.*
 away, adv., *procul*; *ab*; —with
 you!, *apage te!*

B.

bad, adj., *malus*, *a*, *um.*
 baggage, n., *impedimenta*, *orum.*
 band, n., *caterva*, *ae.*

banish, v., *expello*, *ēre.*
 barbarous, adj., *inhumanus*, *a*,
 um.

- bard, n., *vates, is.*
 base., adj., *turpis, e.*
 battle, n., *proelium, ii; acies, ei;*
 pugna, ae.
 be, v., to —, *esse* (*sum, esse,*
 fui.).
 bear, v., *fero, ferre; tolero, āre.*
 beauty, n., *pulchritudo, inis.*
 beautiful, adj., *pulcher, chra,*
 chrum.
 because, conj., *quod; quia;*
 quoniam; —of, prep., ob,
 propter (acc.).
 become, v., *fio, fieri.*
 before, adv., *ante; prep., ante*
 (iacc.); *coram* (abl.); conj.,
 ante- or *prius quam.*
 begin, v., *coepi, isse, tum; in-*
 cipio, ēre; initium facio, ēre.
 behoove, v., (= it is—ing,)
 oportet, uit, ēre.
 being, n., *natura, ae; homo, inis.*
 Belgae, n., *Belgae, arum.*
 believe, v., *credo, ēre; opinor,*
 āri; censeo, ēre.
 belief, n., *opinio, onis; fides, ei.*
 benefit, v., *prosum, prodesse,*
 profui; juvo, āre; n., bene-
 ficium, ii.
 beneficial, adj., *utilis, e.*
- besides, adv., *praeterea; atque*
 adeo; prep., praeter (acc.).
 bestow, v., *do, dāre; reddo, ēre.*
 betrayal, n., *proditio, onis.*
 better, adj., (comp. of *bonus,*)
 melior; praestantior; adv.,
 melius.
 beware, v., (imp.) *cave, from*
 caveo, ēre.
 beyond, prep., *supra* (acc.);
 aliquid amplius quam.
 bid, v., *jubeo, ēre.*
 bird, n., *avis, is; volucris, is.*
 body, n., *corpus, oris; (=band,)*
 caterva, ae.
 bold, adj., *audax, acis; audens,*
 ntis.
 boldly, adv., *audacter; confi-*
 denter.
 boldness, n., *audacia, ae.*
 bond, n., *conjunctio, onis.*
 book, n., *liber, bri.*
 borders, n., *fines, ium.*
 born, v., *nascor, i.*
 both, —— and, conj., *et ---*
 et; cum --- tum.
 brave, adj., *fortis, e.*
 breakfasted, v., (perf. part. of
 prandeo,) pransus, a, um.
 bribery, n., *largitio, onis.*

bring, v., *fero, ferre; efficio, ēre;* —forth, *profero, ēre.*
 brushwood, n., *virgultum, i.*
 Brutus, n., *Brutus, i.*
 build, v., *aedifico, āre; construo, ēre; condo, ēre.*
 burn, v., *incendo, ēre; igni consumo, ēre.*

but, conj., *autem; at; sed; vero; et tamen; —if, sin;*
 —that (or = who not), *quin, qui non; not only - - - also, non solum---sed etiam;*
 (= except,) *praefer.*
 buy, v., *emo, ēre.*
 by, prep., *a or ab (abl.).*

C.

Caesar, n., *Caesar, aris.*
 Caius, n., *Caius, ii.*
 call, v., *nomino, āre; voco, āre;*
 —together, *convoco, āre.*
 camp, n., *castra, orum.*
 can, v., see ABLE.
 capital, n., (= head,) *caput, itis.*
 captain, n., (= of a ship,) *nava-rchus, i.*
 captive, n., *captivus, i; captus, i.*
 capture v., *capio, ēre; comprehendo, ēre.*
 care, n., *cura, ae; diligentia, ae;* v., (= take — of,) *curo, āre; — for, colo, ēre.*
 careful, adj., *diligens, ntis.*
 careless, adj., *negligens, ntis; imprudens, ntis.*

carry, v., *fero, ferre; — on, or wage, gero, ēre; —back, re-fero, ferre.*
 Carthage, n., *Carthago, inis.*
 Carthaginian, adj. or n., *Carthaginiensis, is.*
 cast, v., — down, *dejicio, ēre.*
 Casticus, n., *Casticus, i.*
 Catiline, n., *Catilina, ae.*
 cause, n., *causa, ae; v., efficio, ēre.*
 cease, v., *desisto, ēre; desino, ēre.*
 celebrate, v., *celebro, āre.*
 celebrity, n., *claritas, atis; gloria, ae.*
 celestial, adj., *caelestis, e.*
 certain, adj., *certus, a, um;*
 (= peculiar,) *proprius, a,*

um; a — one, *quidam*, *quaedam*, *quoddam*.
 certainly, adv., *certe*; *pro explorato*.
 chance, n., *fors*, *tis*; *casus*, *us*; by —, *forte*.
 change, v., (*com*) *muto*, *āre*.
 character, n., *mores*, *um*; *ingenium*, *ii*.
 characteristic, adj., ——of, *proprius*, *a*, *um*; expressed by genitive case.
 charge, n., *accusatio*, *onis*; v., *jubeo*, *ēre*; *accuso*, *āre*; *assigno*, *āre*.
 children, n., *liberi*, *orum*.
 choice, n., *delectus*, *us*; by —, *sponte*.
 choose, v., *eligo*, *ēre*; *deligo*, *ēre*.
 Cicero, n., *Cicero*, *onis*.
 Ciceronian, adj., *Ciceronianus*, *a*, *um*.
 circumstance, n., *res*, *ei*; *causa*, *ae*; *vicissitudo*, *inis*.
 city, n., *urbs*, *is*; *oppidum*, *i*.
 civilization, n., *cultus*, *us*; *humanitas*, *atis*.
 class, n., *genus*, *eris*.
 clear, adj., *manifestus*, *a*, *um*.
 close, v., *finio*, *īre*; *claudio*, *ēre*.

cloud, n., *nubes*, *is*.
 cohort, n., *cohors*, *tis*.
 collect, v., *confero*, *ferre*; *collico*, *ēre*; *cogo*, *ēre*.
 come, v., *venio*, *īre*.
 comfort, n., *consolatio*, *onis*; ——s, *commoda*, *orum*; v., *consolor*, *āri*.
 command, n., *imperium*, *ii*; v., *impero*, *āre*; *jubeo*, *ēre*.
 commit, v., *committo*, *ēre*; ——a fault, *erro*, *āre*.
 compare, v., *comparo*, *āre*; *compono*, *ēre*.
 compel, v., *cogo*, *ēre*; *compello*, *ēre*.
 competent, adj., *idoneus*, *a*, *um*; *potens*, *ntis*.
 complain, v., *queror*, *i*.
 complete, v., *conficio*, *ēre*; *finio*, *īre*.
 conceal, v., *celo*, *āre*; *occulto*, *āre*.
 conception, n., *notio*, *onis*.
 concern, v., *pertineo*, *ēre*; it ——s, *refert*; interest.
 concerning, prep., *de* (abl.).
 conduct, v., *duco*, *ēre*; *ago*, *ēre*; *in*, *mores*, *um*.
 confess, v., *confiteor*, *ēri*; *facto*, *ēri*.

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|--|---|
| confession, n., <i>confessio, onis.</i> | contrive, v., <i>excogito, āre; fingo, ēre.</i> |
| conflict, n., <i>certamen, inis.</i> | convince, v., <i>persuadeo, ēre:</i> |
| conquer, v., <i>vinco, ēre; supero, āre.</i> | copiousness, n., <i>abundantia, ae.</i> |
| conscript, adj. (part. from <i>con-scribo, </i>) <i>conscriptus; Patres Conscripti</i> (Conscript Fathers). | Corinth, n., <i>Corinthus, i.</i> |
| consequence, n., <i>consequentia, ae; effectus, us.</i> | Corinthian, adj. or n., <i>Corinthius, a, um.</i> |
| consider, v., <i>habeo, ēre; judico, āre; arbitror, āri; credo, ēre.</i> | corruption, n., <i>corruptio, onis; depravatio, onis.</i> |
| conspire, v., <i>conspiro, āre.</i> | countenance, n., <i>os, oris; vultus, us.</i> |
| conspiracy, n., <i>conjuratio, onis.</i> | country, n., (= native land,) <i>patria, ae; ager, gri.</i> |
| conspirator, n., <i>conjuratus, i.</i> | countryman, n., (= fellow—,) <i>civis, is.</i> |
| constrain, v., <i>constringo, ēre.</i> | course, n., <i>cursus, us.</i> |
| construct, v., <i>construo, ēre.</i> | cover, v., <i>tego, ēre.</i> |
| consul, n., <i>consul, is.</i> | cowardice, n., <i>ignavia, ae.</i> |
| contain, v., <i>contineo, ēre.</i> | crime, n., <i>scelus, eris.</i> |
| contend, v., <i>certo, āre; dimico, āre.</i> | crumb, n., <i>mica, ae.</i> |
| content, adj., <i>contentus, a, um.</i> | cultivate, v., <i>colo, ēre; instituo, ēre.</i> |
| contented, adj., <i>tranquillus, a, um;</i> see CONTENT. | culture, n., <i>humanitas, atis; (animi) cultus, us.</i> |
| continue, v., <i>extendo, ēre; continuo, āre; produco, ēre.</i> | cultured, adj., <i>doctus, a, um; eruditus, a, um.</i> |
| contrary, adj., — to each other, <i>inter se contrarius, a, um.</i> | cure, v., <i>sano, āre; (= change,) muto, āre.</i> |

D.

- | | |
|--|---|
| daily, adv., <i>cotidie</i> . | delight, n., <i>voluptas, atis; dulcedo, inis</i> ; v., <i>delecto, āre</i> . |
| danger, n., <i>periculum, i.</i> | delightful, adj., <i>jucundus, aum.</i> |
| dangerous, adj., <i>periculosus, aum.</i> | delinquency, n., <i>delictum, i.</i> |
| dare, v., <i>audeo, ēre.</i> | demand, v., <i>postulo, āre.</i> |
| day, n., <i>dies, ei;</i> at ——break,
<i>prima luce;</i> in our ——, <i>nosta ria aetate, or nostro tempore;</i>
on following ——, <i>postridie;</i>
on the —— before, <i>pridie.</i> | demoralization, n., <i>mores corrupti.</i> |
| death, n., <i>mors, tis; obitus, i; nex, cis.</i> | Demosthenes, n., <i>Demosthenes, is.</i> |
| deceive, v., <i>fallo, ēre; decipio, ēre.</i> | denounce, v., <i>denuntio, āre; accuso, āre.</i> |
| declare, v., <i>dico, ēre; declaro, āre.</i> | deny, v., <i>nego, āre; recuso, āre.</i> |
| decree, v., <i>decerno, ēre; statuo, ēre;</i> n., <i>decreatum, i.</i> | depart, v., <i>egredior, i; abeo, īre.</i> |
| deed, n., <i>factum, i.</i> | dependent, adj., (= weak,) <i>inops, opis;</i> (= one who depends,) <i>qui dependet.</i> |
| deep, adj., <i>altus, a, um;</i> n.,
(= sea,) <i>altum, i.</i> | depraved, adj., <i>depravatus, aum.</i> |
| defeat, n., <i>clades, is;</i> v., <i>de vincō, ēre.</i> | deprive, v., <i>privō, āre.</i> |
| defect, n., (—— in writing,) <i>mendum, i.</i> | descend, v., <i>descendo, ēre;</i> (= spring from,) <i>orior, īri.</i> |
| defend, v., <i>defendo, ēre; tueor, ēri.</i> | describe, v., <i>expono, ēre; enarro, āre.</i> |
| defense, n., <i>praesidium, i.</i> | deserve, v., <i>mereo, ēre; dignus est.</i> |
| degree, see SAME. | desire, v., <i>desidero, āre;</i> (= wish,) <i>volo, velle;</i> n., <i>cupiditas, atis; desiderium, ii.</i> |

desirous, adj., *cupidus*, *a, um*;
avidus, *a, um*.
despair, v., — of, *despero*,
āre.
destitute, adj., *privatus*, *a, um*;
egens, *ntis*.
destroy, v., *deleo*, *ēre*; *perdo*,
ēre.
destruction, n., *excidium*, *ii*.
development, n., *progressus*, *us*.
diction, n., *scribendi* or *dicendi*
genus, *eris*; *sermo*, *onis*.
die, v., *moriōr*, *i*; *vitā decedo*,
ēre.
differ, v., *dissideo*, *ēre*.
difficult, adj., *difficilis*, *e*; *ar-*
diuus, *a, um*.
difficulty, n., *difficultas*, *atis*.
dim, adj., *obscurus*, *a, um*.
direction, n., (some in one —,
some in another,) *pars*, *tis*.
discern, v., *discerno*, *ēre*.
disclose, v., *patefacio*, *ēre*.
discontent, n., *molestia*, *ae*; *tae-*
dium, *ii*.
disgrace, n., *dedecus*, *oris*; *tur-*
pitudo, *inis*.
dislodge, v., *depello*, *ēre*.

dispel, v., *dispello*, *ēre*; (=shake
off,) *discutio*, *ēre*.
disperse, v., *dissipo*, *āre*.
display, n., *ostentatio*, *onis*.
displease, v., *displiceo*, *ēre*.
displeasure, n., *ira*, *ae*; *indig-*
natio, *onis*.
disposition, n., *ingenium*, *ii*;
mores, *um*.
dissent, v., *dissentio*, *īre*.
distance, n., *spatium*, *ii*; at a
—, *procul*.
distinguished, adj., *insignis*, *e*;
praecellens, *ntis*.
disturb, v., (per) (con) *turbo*,
āre; *moveo*, *ēre*.
disturbance, n., *turbatio*, *onis*.
divide, v., *divido*, *ēre*.
divine, adj., *divinus*, *a, um*.
do, v., *facio*, *ēre*; *ago*, *ēre*; —
not, *nolite* (imp. of *nolo*).
doubt, n., *dubium*, *ii*; v., *dubito*,
āre; *in dubio esse*; *dubium*
esse.
doubtful, adj., *dubius*, *a, um*;
incertus, *a, um*.
duty, n., *officium*, *ii*; *munus*,
eris; (it is — of,) *pars*, *tis*;
(it is your —,) *tuum est*.

E.

eager, adj., *avidus*, *a, um*; *cupidus*, *a, um*.
 early, adj., *maturus*, *a, um*; (=ancient,) *pristinus*, *a, um*.
 earnestly, adv., *graviter*.
 earth, n., *terra*, *ae*; *orbis terrarum*.
 earthwork, n., *agger*, *eris*.
 ease, n., *otium*, *ii*; *vita otiosa*.
 easy, adj., *facilis*, *e*.
 easily, adv., *facile*.
 eat, v., *edo*, *ēre*.
 education, n., *educatio*, *onis*; *doctrina*, *ae*.
 effect, n., *effectus*, *us*.
 effeminate, adj., *effeminatus*, *a, um*.
 efficient, adj., *efficiens*, *ntis*.
 eighth, adj., *octavus*, *a, um*.
 either, conj., —— or, *aut* — — *aut*; *vel* — — *vel*.
 Elbe, n., *Albis*, *is*.
 election, n., *electio*, *onis*.
 elegance, n., (— of speech,) *munditia*, *ae*; *elegantia*, *ae*.
 elevate, v., (at) (*ex*) *tollo*, *ēre*.
 eleventh, adj., *undecimus*, *a, um*.
 eloquence, n., *facundia*, *ae*.

embody, v., *includo*, *ēre*.
 embrace, n., *amplexus*, *us*.
 eminent, adj., *praestans*, *ntis*; *praecellens*, *ntis*.
 employ, v., (=use,) *utor*, *i*.
 end, n., *finis*, *is*; in the —, *ad extremum*, *denique*.
 endowed, adj., *praeditus*, *a, um*; *ornatus*, *a, um*.
 endure, v., *tolero*, *āre*; *fero*, *ferre*.
 enemy, n., *hostis*, *is*.
 energy, n., *vis*, *is*; *vigor*, *oris*.
 energetic, adj., *strenuus*, *a, um*.
 enforce, v., *confirmo*, *āre*; *vim do*, *dāre*.
 engage, v., *intermisceo*, *ēre*.
 enjoy, v., *fruor*, *i*; *utor*, *i*.
 ennobling, adj., *altus*, *a, um*; *gravis*, *e*.
 enrich, v., *locuples* (*etis*) *facio*, *ēre* (=make rich).
 enterprise, n., *opus*, *eris*.
 entreat, v., *precor*, *āri*.
 envy, n., *invidia*, *ae*.
 Epaminondas, n., *Epaminondas*, *ae*.
 epitome, n., *epitome*, *es*.

equal, adj., *aequus*, *a, um*; —
to, *instar* (indecl.).
erect, v., *erigo*, ēre.
error, n., *error*, *oris*.
especial, adj., *praecipuus*, *a, um*.
especially, adv., *maxime*; *im-primis*.
estate, n., *fundus*, *i.*
estimation, n., *aestimatio*, *onis*;
opinio, *onis*.
even, adv., *etiam*; *vel*; *quidem*;
not only---but—, *non modo*
---*sed quidem*; — if, *eti-amsi*.
evening, n., *vesper*, *eris*.
event, n., *res gesta*; *eventus*, *us*.
ever, adv., *unquam*.
everything, n., neuter of *omnis*,
e, or *quiique*, *quaequae*, *quod-que*, used as subst.

evidence, n., *argumentum*, *i*;
evidentia, *ae*.
evil, adj., *malus*, *a, um*; n.,
malum, *i*; power of —,
daemon, *onis*.
example, n., *exemplum*, *i*; as an
—, *pro exemplo*.
exceedingly, adv., *valde*.
except, prep., *praeter* (acc.);
conj., *nisi*.
excuse, n., *excusatio*, *onis*; v.,
excuso, āre.
exercise, v., *exerceo*, ēre.
exert, v., (= use,) *utor*, *i*; *ni- tor*, *i*,
exhort, v., *hortor*, āri.
explore, v., *exploro*, āre.
extend, v., *extendo*, ēre; *pateo*,
ēre.
extravagance, n., *immoderatio*,
onis.

F.

face, n., *os*, *oris*; *facies*, *ei*.
fact, n., *factum*, *i*; *res*, *ei*.
faithful, adj., *fidelis*, *e*.
fall, n., *casus*, *us*; v., *cado*, ēre;
delabor, *i*; preserve from
—ing, *quominus* with subj.
mood.

false, adj., *falsus*, *a, um*.
falsehood, n., *mendacium*, *ii*.
fame, n., *fama*, *ae*; *claritas*,
atis.
famous, adj., (*prae*) *clarus*, *a*,
um; *celebratus*, *a, um*.
far, adv., *procul*; by —, *multo*;

- so —— is it from the truth
 that, *tantum abest ut; as —*
 as it may aid, *quod juvet.*
 father, n., *pater, tris.*
 fault, n., *culpa, ae; vitium, ii;*
delictum, i.
 favor, v., *faveo, ēre; propitium*
esse; n., favor, oris; gratia,
ae.
 fear, n., *metus, us; timor, oris;*
v., metuo, ēre; pertimesco,
ēre.
 feast, n., *epulae, arum.*
 February, n. and adj., *Febru-*
arius, i.
 few, adj., *pauci, ae, a.*
 fictitious, adj., *fictus, a, um.*
 field, n., *ager, gri.*
 fifteen, adj., *quindecim; fif-*
teenth, quintus-decimus.
 fight, n., *pugna, ae; certamen,*
inis; v., pugno, āre.
 finally, adv., *denique; ad ex-*
tremum.
 find, v., —— out, *exploro, āre;*
excogito, āre.
 fine, v., *multo, āre; n., multa,*
ae.
 first, adj., *primus, a, um; at*
—, primum.
 five, adj., *quinque.*
- flatter, v., *blandior, īri.*
 flee, v., (*pro*) *fugio, ēre; fugae*
se mando, āre.
 flesh, n., *caro, carnis.*
 flourish, v., *floreo, ēre; vigeo,*
ēre; ——ing, florens, ntis.
 flower, n., *flos, ris.*
 fly, v., *volo, āre.*
 follow, v., *sequor, i.*
 following, on the —— day, *pos-*
tridie.
 follower, n., *sectator, oris.*
 folly, n., *amentia, ae.*
 for, prep., *pro* (abl.); *ad* (acc.);
 —— sake of, *causā, gratiā;*
conj., nam; enim; (= be-
cause,) quod.
 force, n., *vis, is.*
 forces, n., *copiae, arum.*
 forcible, adj., *gravis, e; (= by*
force,) per vim.
 forefathers, n., *majores, um;*
priores, um.
 forest, n., *silva, ae.*
 forget, v., *obliviscor, i.*
 forgetful, adj., *immemor, oris;*
obliviosus, a, um.
 former, adj., *pristinus, a, um;*
 the ——, the latter, *hic ---,*
ille.
 fort, n., *castellum, i.*

forth, bring —, *efferō, ferre*.
 fortification, n., *munitio, onis*.
 fortify, v., *munio, īre*.
 fortune, n., *fortuna, ae*.
 found, v., *condō, ēre*.
 founder, n., *conditor, oris; auctor, oris*.
 four, adj., *quatuor*.
 fragrance, n., *odor suavis, e*.
 free, v., *libero, āre*; adj., *liber, a, um*; — from, *carens, ntis*.
 freedman, n., *libertinus, i*.
 freedom, n., *libertas, atis*.
 friend, n., *amicus, i*.

friendly, adj., *benignus, a, um*;
amicus, a, um.
 friendship, n., *amicitia, ae*.
 from, prep., (a) *ab*, (e) *ex*, (abl.); far —, *procul*.
 frugal, adj., *frugi* (indecl.).
 fruit, n., *fructus, us*.
 fugitive, n., *profugus, i*.
 full, adj., *plenus, a, um*; (= entire,) *totus, a, um*.
 fully, adv., *plene*; (= altogether,) *omnino*; see FULL for adj. use.
 furnish, v., *suppedito, āre*;
praebeo, ēre.
 Furies, n., *Furiae, arum*.

G.

gain, v., *obtineo, ēre*; — possession of, *potior, īri*.
 game, n., *ludus, i*.
 garden, n., *hortus, i*.
 Gaul, n., *Gallia, ae*; a Gaul, *Gallus, i*.
 general, n., *imperator, oris; dux, cis*.
 generally, adv., *plerumque*.
 generalship, n., *ductus, us*.
 generation, n., present —, *hujus aetatis homines*.

German, n., *Germanus, i*.
 gift, n., *donum, i*.
 gird, v., *cingo, ēre*.
 give, v., *do, dāre; praebeo, ēre*.
 gladly, adv., with adj. use, *laetus, a, um; libenter*.
 glide, v., (pro) *labor, i*.
 glory, n., *gloria, ae*.
 go, v., *eo, īre; vado, ēre; procedo, ēre*.
 god, n., *deus, i*.
 goddess, n., *dea, ae*.

gold, n., <i>aurum, i.</i>	greatly, adv., <i>valde.</i>
good, adj., <i>bonus, a, um;</i> n., <i>bonum, i;</i> pl., <i>boni, orum</i> (subst.).	Greece, n., <i>Graecia, ae.</i>
govern, v., <i>tempero, ēre;</i> <i>rego,</i> <i>ēre; coerco, ēre.</i>	Greek, n. and adj., <i>Graecus, a,</i> <i>um.</i>
government, n., <i>regnum, i.</i>	grief, n., <i>dolor, oris;</i> <i>luctus, us.</i>
great, adj., <i>magnus, a, um;</i> <i>clarus, a, um;</i> so ——, ---	grieve, v., <i>doleo, ēre;</i> impers. use, <i>piget.</i>
how ——, <i>tantus --- quantus.</i>	guard, v., <i>custodio, īre.</i>
	guest, n., <i>hos̄pes, itis.</i>

H.

habit, n., <i>mos, moris.</i>	tion expressed by pass. peri- phrastic conjugation.
hail, n., <i>grando, inis.</i>	he, pron., <i>is;</i> <i>ille;</i> <i>iste;</i> <i>hic.</i>
hand, —— down, v., <i>trado, ēre;</i> <i>do, āre.</i>	hear, v., <i>audio, īre;</i> <i>aures do,</i> <i>āre; accipio, ēre.</i>
handiwork, n., <i>peritia, ae.</i>	hearer, n., <i>auditor, oris.</i>
happiness, n., <i>beatitudo, inis.</i>	heart, n., <i>cor, dis;</i> <i>animus, i.</i>
happen, v., <i>fio, fieri;</i> <i>accido, ēre.</i>	heaven, n., <i>caelum, i;</i> <i>sedes de-</i>
happy, adj., <i>beatus, a, um;</i> <i>felix,</i> <i>icis.</i>	<i>orum.</i>
harm, n., <i>calamitas, atis;</i> v., <i>noceo, ēre.</i>	help, see AID.
harmful, adj., <i>nocens, ntis;</i> <i>noxius, a, um.</i>	her, pron., fem. of <i>suus, a, um.</i>
hatred, n., <i>odium, ii;</i> <i>invidia,</i> <i>ae.</i>	hero, n., <i>heros, ois.</i>
have, v., <i>habeo, ēre;</i> (= re- ceive,) <i>recipio, ēre;</i> obliga-	Herodotus, n., <i>Herodotus, i.</i>

highly, adv., *alte*; *valde*; (= great,) *magnus*, *a*, *um*; to value highly, *magni aestimare*.

hill, n., *collis*, *is*.

hinder, v., *impedio*, *ire*; *prohibeo*, *ēre*.

his, pron., *suis*, *a*, *um*.

historian, n., *auctor (oris) historiarum*.

history, n., *historia*, *ae*.

hither, adv., — and thither, *huc et illuc*.

hold, v., *habeo*, *ēre*; — election, *ago*, *ēre* (with noun).

home, n., *domus*, *us*; *sedes*, *is*.

honor, n., *honos*, *oris*; *dignitas*, *atis*.

hope, n., *spes*, *ei*; v., *spero*, *āre*.

horseman, n., *eques*, *itis*.

hostage, n., *obses*, *idis*.

hour, n., *hora*, *ae*.

how, adv., *quam*; *ut*; *qui*; *quomodo*; — much, *quantum*; — great, *quantus*, *a*, *um* (adj.).

however, adv., *tamen*; *quamvis*; conj., *autem*.

human, adj., *humanus*, *a*, *um*.

humanity, n., *humanitas*, *atis*.

humble, adj., *humilis*, *e*; *demissus*, *a*, *um*.

hunger, n., *fames*, *is*.

hurrah! interj., *io!* *eja!*

husbandman, n., *agricola*, *ae*.

I.

I, pron., *ego*; — myself, *egomet*.

if, conj., *si*; but —, *sin*; — only, *dummodo*; as —, *ac si*; just as —, *velut si*.

ignorance, n., *ignoratio*, *onis*.

ignorant, adj., *ignarus*, *a*, *um*; *inductus*, *a*, *um*.

illustrious, adj., *praeclarus*, *a*, *um*.

image, n., *simulacrum*, *i*.

imitate, v., *imitor*, *āri*; *persequor*, *i*.

immortal, adj., *immortalis*, *e*.

imperator, n., *imperator*, *oris*.

impetuous, adj., *violentus*, *a*, *um*; *acer*, *cris*, *cre*.

importance, n., *momentum*, *i*; *auctoritas*, *atis*.

imprison, v., *in carcерem injicio*, *ēre*.

improve, v., *corrigo, ēre; melius facio, ēre.*
 improvement, n., *emendatio, onis.*
 impudence, n., *impudentia, ae.*
 impute, v., *attribuo, ēre.*
 in, prep., *in* (acc. and abl.) ;
 —turn, *vicem*; —that, *quod*;
 —truth, *vero*; —two parts,
 bipartito; —regard to, *de.*
 inclination, n., *inclinatio, onis.*
 incline, v., *inclino, āre.*
 incredible, adj., *incredibilis, e.*
 indeed, adv., *quidem; vere;*
 profecto.
 indolence, n., *inertia, ae.*
 indolent, adj., *ignavus, a, um.*
 infantry, n., *pedites, um.*
 influence, n., *potentia, ae;* *vis,*
 is; v., *(per) moveo, ēre;* *persuadeo, ēre;* *rego, ēre.*
 inhabitant, n., *incola, ae.*
 injure, v., *laedo, ēre;* *vulnero,*
 āre.
 injurious, adj., see HARMFUL.

injury, n., *noxia, ae;* *injuria, ae.*
 injustice, n., *injustitia, ae.*
 inquire, v., *inquiero, ēre;* *quaero,*
 ēre.
 inside, adv., *intus;* prep., *intra*
 (acc.).
 instead of, prep., *pro* (abl.) ;
 —him, *in locum ejus;*
 magis quam.
 insufficient, adj., *haud sufficiens,*
 ntis.
 integrity, n., *probitas, atis.*
 intellect, n., *mens, ntis;* *ingenium, ii.*
 intend, v., *cogito, āre;* *intendo,*
 ēre.
 interest, n., *commodum, i;* v.,
 impers. use, *interest.*
 interesting, adj., *jucundus, a,*
 um.
 internal, adj., *intestinus, a, um.*
 invite, v., *invito, āre.*
 Isocrates, n., *Isocrates, is.*
 it, pron., *id; hoc.*

J.

jest, n., *jocus, i;* in —, *per jocum.*
 judge, v., *judico, āre;* *existimo,*
 āre.
 July, n. or adj., *Julius, i.*

Jupiter, n., *Jupiter, jovis.*
 just, adv., — at that time,
 tum maxime; — as if,
 velut si (conj.).

K.

keep, v., *teneo*, ēre; — out,
prohibeo, ēre; — ignorant
of, *celo*, āre.

kill, v., *interficio*, ēre; *caedo*,
ēre.

kind, n., *genus*, eris; adj., *be-*
nignus, a, um.

kindness, n., *benignitas*, atis;
benevolentia, ae.

king, n., *rex*, gis.
know, v., *scio*, īre; (*cog*) *nosco*,
ēre; *intellego*, ēre; *percipio*,
ēre.

knowledge, n., *scientia*, ae.
known, adj., *notus*, a, um; it
is —, *constat*, *certum est*;
see MAKE.

L.

Lacedaemonian, adj. and n.,
Lacedaemonius, a, um.

lack, n., *inopia*, ae; v., *indigeo*,
ēre.

language, n., *lingua*, ae.

land, n., native —, *patria*, ae.

large, adj., *magnus*, a, um.

last, adj., *extremus*, a, um; at
—, *denique*, ad *extremum*.

lasting, adj., *firmus*, a, um.

late, adj., *serus*, a, um; adv.,
sero, comp., *serius*; — in
the day, *multo die*.

Latin, adj., *Latinus*, a, um.

latter, adj., the former, the —,
hic - - - *ille*.

laugh, v., — at, *arrideo*, ēre.

law, n., *lex*, gis.
lay, v., — aside, *abjicio*, ēre;
— open, *patefacio*, ēre;
— low, *dejicio*, ēre.

lead, v., *duco*, ēre; *praesum*,
esse.

leader, n., *dux*, cis.

leadership, n., *ductus*, us.

leading, adj., *princeps*, is.

leap, v., *salio*, īre.

learn, v., (*per*) (*e*) *disco*, ēre;
intellego, ēre.

learned, adj., *doctus*, a, um.

learning, n., *eruditio*, onis.

least, adv., *minime*; at —,
saltem.

leave, v., *relinquo*, ēre.

legion, n., <i>legio, onis.</i>	lion, n., <i>leo, onis.</i>
leisure, n., <i>otium, ii;</i> at ——, <i>otiosus, a, um;</i> be at ——, <i>vaco, āre.</i>	listen, v., —— to, <i>audio, īre;</i> <i>ausculto, āre.</i>
lenity, n., <i>lenitas, atis.</i>	literature, n., <i>litterae, arum.</i>
Lentulus, n., <i>Lentulus, i.</i>	little, adj., <i>parvus, a, um;</i> subst., <i>parvum, i.</i>
less, adj., <i>minor;</i> adv., <i>minus.</i>	live, v., <i>vivo, ēre.</i>
lest, conj., (= that not,) <i>ne.</i>	long, adj., <i>longus, a, um;</i> adv., as —— as, <i>quamdiu --- tam-</i> <i>diu;</i> diu, comp., <i>diutius;</i> no ——er, <i>non ad longius tem-</i> <i>pus.</i>
let, v., sign of sub. of desire; see ALLOW.	lose, v., <i>perdo, ēre;</i> <i>amitto, ēre.</i>
letter, n., <i>epistula, ae.</i>	love, v., <i>amo, āre;</i> n., <i>amor,</i> <i>oris;</i> god of ——, <i>Cupido,</i> <i>inīs.</i>
liberator, n., <i>liberator, oris.</i>	lover, n., <i>amator, oris.</i>
liberty, n., <i>libertas, atis;</i> <i>licen-</i> <i>tia, ae.</i>	low, adj., <i>humilis, e;</i> ——er, <i>inferior, ius.</i>
lieutenant, n., <i>legatus, i.</i>	luxury, n., <i>luxuria, ae.</i>
life, n., <i>vita, ae;</i> <i>anima, ae;</i> <i>aetas, atis.</i>	
light, n., <i>lux, cis.</i>	
like, adj., <i>similis, e;</i> <i>instar</i> (indecl.); adv., <i>simili modo.</i>	

M.

madness, n., <i>amentia, ae;</i> <i>furor,</i> <i>oris.</i>	man, n., <i>homo, inis;</i> <i>vir, i;</i> see MOST; see PEOPLE.
magistrate, n., <i>magistratus, us.</i>	manifest, adj., <i>manifestus, a,</i> <i>um;</i> v., <i>ostendo, ēre.</i>
majestic, adj., <i>augustus, a, um.</i>	mankind, n., <i>genus humanum.</i>
make, v., <i>facio, ēre;</i> —— use of, <i>utor, i;</i> —— mistake, <i>errorem</i> <i>comitito, ēre;</i> —— known, <i>nuntio, āre.</i>	Manlian, adj., <i>Manlianus, a,</i> <i>um.</i>

- manner, n., *modus*, *i*; *ratio*, *onis*.
 manners, n., *mores*, *um*.
 many, adj., *multi*, *ae*, *a*; *complures*, *um*.
 March, n. or adj., *Martius*, *ii*.
 march, v., *proficiscor*, *i*; n., *iter*, *ineris*.
 Marius, n., *Marius*, *ii*.
 Marseilles, n., *Massilia*, *ae*.
 marsh, n., *palus*, *udis*.
 master, v., (= become master of,) *potior*, *iri*.
 matter, v., impers. use, *refert*; *interest*.
 Maximus, n., *Maximus*, *i*.
 means, n., *adjumentum*, *i*; by no —, *nulla parte*.
 measure, v., *metior*, *iri*.
 meat, n., see FLESH.
 meet, v., *occurro*, *ere*; *obviam venio*, *ire*, followed by dat.
 memory, n., *memoria*, *ae*.
 mention, v., *commemoro*, *are*.
 merciful, adj., *lenis*, *e*.
 merit, n., *excellentia*, *ae*; *dignitas*, *atis*.
 message, n., *nuntium*, *ii*.
 midday, n., *meridies*, *ei*.
 middle, adj., *medius*, *a*, *um*.
 might, n., *vis*, *is*.
- mile, n., *mille passuum*.
 milk, n., *lac*, *tis*.
 million, n., *decies centena millia*.
 mind, n., *mens*, *ntis*; *animus*, *i*; *ingenium*, *ii*.
 mindful, adj., *memor*, *is*.
 mistake, n., *error*, *oris*; v., see MAKE; to — for another, *putare esse alium*.
 moderation, n., *moderatio*, *onis*.
 molest, v., *vexo*, *are*; *turbo*, *are*.
 money, n., *pecunia*, *ae*.
 more, adj., *plus*, *pluris*; adv., *plus*; *magis*; (= rather,) *potius*.
 Morini, n., *Morini*, *orum*.
 most, adj., *plurimus*, *a*, *um*, — people or men, *plerique*; for the — part, *plerumque*.
 mother, n., *mater*, *tris*.
 motive, n., *ratio*, *onis*; *quod aliquem agitat*.
 mountain, n., *mons*, *tis*.
 move, v., (*com*) (*a*) *moveo*, *ere*.
 much, adj., *multus*, *a*, *um*; n., *multum*, *i*; adv., — as possible, *quam plurimum*; — greater, *multo major*; (= by —), *multo*.

multitude, n., *multitudo, inis.*
 murder, n., *homicidium, ii.*
 musical, adj., *canorus, a, um.*
 must, expressed by pass. peri-

phrastic; *oportet; opus or
necesse est.*
 muster, v., *congregor, ari.*
 my, pron., *meus, a, um.*

N.

name, n., *nomen, inis.*
 narrate, v., *narro, āre; refero,
ferre.*
 narrator, n., *narrator, oris;*
*rerum gestarum pronuntia-
tor, oris.*
 nation, n., *natio, onis; gens,
ntis.*
 native, see LAND.
 nature, n., *natura, ae.*
 near, adv., *prope; juxta; adj.,
propinquus, a, um.*
 necessary, adj., *necessarius, a,
um; it is —, necesse est.*
 nectar, n., *nectar, aris.*
 need, n., *opus (indecl.) ; inopia,
ae; is a —, opus est; v.,
egeo, ēre.*
 nefarious, adj., *nefarious, a, um.*
 neglect, n., *neglectio, onis; v.,
negligo, ēre.*
 negligent, adj., *negligens, ntis;
indiligens, ntis.*
 neighbor, n., *vicus, i.*
 Nero, n., *Nero, onis.*

never, adv., *nunquam; nullo
tempore.*
 nevertheless, adv., (at) *tamen;*
nihilominus.
 new, adj., *novus, a, um; inex-
pertus, a, um.*
 nine, adj., *novem.*
 ninety, adj., *nonaginta.*
 no, adj., *nullus, a, um; — one,
nemo, inis; in — way, nullo
modo.*
 nobility, n., *nobilitas, atis.*
 noble, adj., *praeclarus, a, um.*
 none, subst. use, *nemo, inis;
non quisquam.*
 not, adv., *non; (= by 'no
means,) haud; — at all,
nihil.*
 notes, n., (= song,) *cantus, us.*
 nothing, n., *nihil (indecl.).*
 nourishment, n., *alimentum, i.*
 November, n. and adj., *Novem-
ber, bris.*
 number, n., *numerus, i.*

O.

O, interj., *O!*, — if, (= would that,) *O si*.

obey, v., *pareo, ēre.*

obedient, adj., *obediens, ntis.*

obscurity, n., *obscuritas, atis.*

obtain, v., *obtineo, ēre; adipiscor, i; potior, īri.*

occupation, n., *negotium, ii; occupatio, onis.*

October, n. and adj., *October, bris.*

of, sign of gen.; prep., out —, *ex (e); (= about,) de (abl.); (= toward,) erga (acc.).*

offer, v., *reddo, ēre; offero, ferre.*

often, adv., *saepe.*

old, adj., *vetus, eris; — age, senectus, utis; — man, senex, senis.*

Olympian, adj., *Olympius, a, um.*

on, prep., *in (abl.).*

one, adj., *unus, a, um; —'s own, proprius, a, um; —— another, alter —— alter.*

only, adv., *tantummodo; solum; not —, non modo;* adj.,

unus, a, um; solus, a, um;
see ALSO.

open, adj., *apertus, a, um.*

openly, adv., *palam; aperte.*

opportunity, n., *casus, us; opportunity, atis.*

oppose, v., *oppono, ēre; resisto, ēre.*

opposition, n., *oppositio, onis.*

oppress, v., (ob) *premo, ēre.*

or, conj., *aut; vel; -ve (enclit.); either ——, vel —— vel; aut —— aut; sive —— sive.*

orator, n., *orator, oris.*

oratory, n., *ars oratoria; doctrina dicendi.*

Orcus, n., *Orcus, i.*

orderly, adj., *compositus, a, um.*

Ogetorix, n., *Ogetorix, igis.*

Orpheus, n., *Orpheus, i.*

other, adj., *alius, a, ud; subst., others, alii, orum.* See ONE.

otherwise, adv., *aliter.*

ought, v., (= owe,) *debeo, ēre;*
(= it is behooving,) *oportet;*
expressed by pass. periphrastic form.

our, pron., *noster*, *tra*, *trum*;
we ——selves, *nos ipsi*.
outside, adj., *externus*, *a*, *um*;
adv. and prep. (acc.), *extra*.
over, prep., *de* (abl.); (= throughout,) *per* (acc.).

overcome, v., *supero*, *āre*; *de-vinco*, *ěre*; *obruo*, *ěre*.
overpower, v., *opprimo*, *ěre*; *profligo*, *āre*; *devinco*, *ěre*.
overthrow, v., *subverto*, *ěre*; *demolior*, *īri*; n., *clades*, *is*.

P.

parent, n., *parens*, *ntis*.
part, n., *pars*, *tis*; see MOST;
see IN.
partake, v., —— of, *sumo*, *ěre*;
participem esse.
particular, adj., *separatus*, *a*, *um*; *peculiaris*, *e*.
past, adj., (= former,) *prior*, *is*.
path, n., *via*, *ae*.
patriotic, adj., *patriae amans*, *ntis*.
pay, v., (= offer,) see OFFER;
solvo, *ěre*.
peace, n., *pax*, *cis*.
peaceful, adj., *placidus*, *a*, *um*.
people, n., (= citizens,) *cives*, *ium*; (= race,) *gens*, *ntis*;
(= men,) *viri*, *orum*; *in-colae*, *arum*; v., *incolis com-pleo*, *ěre*; see MOST.

perform, v., *fungor*, *i*; *facio*, *ěre*.
performer, n., *actor*, *oris*.
perhaps, adv., *forsitan*; *forte*.
Pericles, n., *Pericles*, *is*.
permit, v., *concedo*, *ěre*; *per-mitto*, *ěre*.
person, n., *persona*, *ae*; in ——,
praesens (=personally), *cor-am*.
perspicuity, n., *perspicuitas*, *atis*.
persuade, v., *persuadeo*, *ěre*; *in-duco*, *ěre*.
pierce, v., *transfigo*, *ěre*.
pity, v., *misereor*, *ěri*; impers.
use, *miseret*.
place, n., *locus*, *i*; v., *pono*, *ěre*.
plan, n., *consilium*, *ii*; v., *molior*, *īri*.
Plato, n., *Plato*, *onis*.

plead, v., (*causam*) or (*excusationem*) *ago, ēre.*
 please, v., *placeo, ēre.*
 pleasant, adj., *acceptus, a, um;*
 gratus, a, um.
 pleasure, n., *voluptas, atis.*
 plot, n., *conjuratio, onis.*
 plunderer, n., *praedator, oris.*
 politics, n., *res publicae, arum.*
 political, adj., — affairs, *res de republica.*
 pollute, v., *polluo, ēre.*
 pollution, n., *pollutio, onis.*
 Pompey, n., *Pompeius, ii.*
 poor, adj., *pauper, eris; subst.,*
 pauperes, um.
 position, n., *locus, i.*
 possess, v., *possideo, ēre; habeo,*
 ēre; see GAIN.
 possessions, n., *fortunae, arum.*
 posterity, n., *posteri, orum.*
 poverty, n., *paupertas, atis.*
 power, n., *vis, is; potentia, ae;*
 in the — of, *cum;* see
 EVIL.
 powerful, adj., *potens, ntis;*
 valens, ntis.
 practice, n., *usus, us;* v., *utor,*
 i; exerceo, ēre.
 praetorian, adj., *praetorius, a,*
 um.

praise, v., *laudo, āre;* n., *laus,*
 dis.
 pray, v., *oro, āre;* expressed by
 enclit. *-nam;* who —,
 quis-nam.
 precept, n., *praeceptum, i.*
 prefer, v., *prae- or ante-pono,*
 ēre; malo, malle.
 preferable, adj., *praeoptandus,*
 a, um; it is —, *praestat.*
 prepare, v., *paro, āre.*
 presence, n., *praesentia, ae;* in
 — of, *coram* (abl.).
 present, n., *donum, i.*
 preserve, v., (*con*) *servo, āre;*
 tueor, īri.
 prevail, v., *valeo, ēre.*
 prevalent, adj., *communis, e.*
 prevent, v., *prohibeo, ēre;* *im-*
 pedio, īre.
 principle, n., *institutum, i.*
 privilege, n., *gratia, ae.*
 proceed, v., *progredior, i;* (=
 arise,) *orior, īri.*
 proclaim, v., *pronuntio, āre.*
 produce, v., *efficio, ēre;* *exhibeo,*
 ēre; *produco, ēre.*
 profligates, n., *perditi, orum.*
 prolong, v., *traho, ēre;* *con-*
 tinuo, īre.

promise, v., *polliceor*, ēri.

proof, n., *indicium*, ii.

propitious, adj., *propitius*, a, um; *secundus*, a, um.

propose, v., *propono*, ēre; *stato*, ēre.

prosperity, n., *res secundae*, arum.

protect, v., *tueor*, ēri; *praesideo*, ēre.

protection, n., *praesidium*, ii.

prove, v., *probo*, āre; *demonstro*, āre.

provided that, conj. use, (*dum modo*)

public, adj., *publicus*, a, um.

purchase, v., *emo*, ēre.

pure, adj., *purus*, a, um.

purpose, n., *consilium*, ii; *animus*, i.

pursue, v., *persequor*, i.

put, v., *pono*, ēre; —— out, *extinguo*, ēre.

Q.

qualification, n., *potestas*, atis.

queen, n., *regina*, ae.

quick, adj., *acer*, *cris*, *cre*; *promptus*, a, um.

quickly, adv., *cito*; *celeriter*.

quietly, adv., *tacite*.

Quintus, n., *Quintus*, i.

R.

race, n., *genus*, eris.

rail, v., —— at, *consector*, āri.

rapid, adj., *rapidus*, a, um.

rather, adv., *potius*; (= something,) *aliquantum*; —— than, *potius quam*; would ——, *malo*, malle.

reach, v., *pervenio*, īre.

read, v., *lego*, ēre.

reader, n., *lector*, oris.

readily, adv., *prompte*.

readiness, n., *facilitas*, atis.

ready, adj., *paratus*, a, um.

realize, v., *intellego*, ēre.

reason, n., *causa*, ae; for this ——, *propterea*; *quare*; there is no ——, *nihil est*; there is ——, *est*.

recall, v., (= recollect,) *reccordor*, āri; *memoriam renovo*, āre.

- | | |
|---|---|
| receive, v., <i>accipio, ēre; recipio, ēre.</i> | remember, v., <i>memini, isse; re-cordor, āri.</i> |
| recently, adv., <i>recens.</i> | remonstrance, n., <i>castigatio, onis.</i> |
| recognize, v., (<i>re</i>) <i>cognosco, ēre.</i> | remove, v., (<i>a</i>) (<i>re</i>) <i>moveo, ēre; depello, ēre.</i> |
| recollection, n., <i>memoria, ae; to my —, in animum mihi.</i> | repent, v., impers. use, <i>paenitet.</i> |
| record, v., (= write,) <i>scribo, ēre; litteris mando, āre.</i> | reply, v., <i>respondeo, ēre.</i> |
| refuse, v., <i>recuso, āre; nego, āre.</i> | report, v., <i>renuntio, āre; refero, ferre.</i> |
| regard, v., <i>deligo, ēre; (= hold,) habeo, ēre; (=think,) puto, āre; n., cura, ae; respectus, us; amor, oris; see IN.</i> | republic, n., <i>respublica, ae.</i> |
| reject, v., <i>repudio, āre; aspernor, āri.</i> | reputation, n., <i>fama, ae.</i> |
| rejoice, v., <i>gaudeo, ēre.</i> | require, v., <i>postulo, āre.</i> |
| relate, v., <i>refero, ferre; (com) memoro, āre; narro, āre.</i> | resist, v., <i>oppono, ēre; resisto, ēre.</i> |
| relieve, v., (<i>sub</i>) <i>levo, āre.</i> | respect, n., <i>honor, oris; in many —s, multis rebus.</i> |
| religion, n., <i>religio, onis.</i> | responsible, v., be —, <i>in se recipio, ēre; ratio reddenda est.</i> |
| relying upon, adj. use, <i>fretus, a, um.</i> | restore, v., <i>reduco, ēre; restituo, ēre.</i> |
| remain, v., (<i>per</i>) <i>maneo, ēre; relinquor, i; adj., —ing, relinquus, a, um.</i> | restrain, v., <i>cohibeo, ēre.</i> |
| remarkable, adj., <i>egregius, a, um; notandus, a, um.</i> | result, n., <i>exitus, i; effectus, us.</i> |
| | riches, n., <i>divitiae, arum.</i> |
| | right, adj., <i>rectus, a, um; n., fas (indecl.) ; rectum, i; jus, ris.</i> |
| | rightly, adv., <i>recte; juste.</i> |

risk., v., *periclitor, āri*; — life,
periculo mortis se committo,
ēre.

rite, n., *ritus, us.*

Roman, adj. and n., *Romanus,*
a, um; n., Quiris, itis.

Rome, n., *Roma, ae.*

Romulus, n., *Romulus, i.*

rough, adj., *asper, a, um.*

rout, v., *fugo, āre; in fugam*
dissipo, āre.

ruin, v., *perdo, ēre; funditus*
everto, ēre.

rule, v., *rego, ēre.*

ruler, n., *rector, oris.*

rush, v., *curro, ēre.*

S.

sacred, adj., *sacer, cra, crum.*

sacrifice, n., *sacrificium, ii.*

sad, adj., *tristis, e.*

safe, adj., *tutus, a, um; incolu-*
mis, e.

sagacity, n., *sagacitas, atis.*

sail, n., *velum, i.*

sake, n., for — of, *causā;*
gratiā; propter.

Sallust, n., *Sallustius, ii, (Cris-*
pus, i).

same, adj., *idem, eadem, idem;*
the — as, idem ac or qui;

to — degree, itidem.

satisfy, v., *satisfacio, ēre.*

say, v., *dico, ēre.*

scarcely, adv., *vix; aegre.*

Scipio, n., *Scipio, onis.*

school, n., *seminarium, ii.*

scorn, v., *sperno, ēre.*

screen, v., *abdo, ēre.*

sea, n., *mare, is; altum, i.*

seal, n., *signum, i.*

search, v., *quaero, ēre; in —*
of, pres. part.

season, n., *tempestas, atis.*

second, adj., *secundus, a, um.*

secure, v., (= obtain,) *obtineo,*
ēre; tutum redbo, ēre.

see, v., *video, ēre.*

seek, v., *peto, ēre; quaero, ēre;*
(= desire,) cupio, ēre.

seem, v., *videor, ēri.*

seize, v., *obtineo, ēre; (= af-*
fect,) afficio, ēre.

seldom, adv., *raro; non saepe.*

self, pron., *se; ipse, a, um.*

senate, n., *senatus, us.*

send, v., *mitto, ēre.*

separate, v., *secerno, ēre.*

Sequani, n., *Sequani, orum.*
 servitude, n., *servitudo, inis.*
 sesterce, n., *sestertius, ii.*
 set out, v., *proficiscor, ēre.*
 settled, adj., *quietus, a, um.*
 seven, adj., *septem.*
 seventh, adj., *septimus, a, um.*
 shades, n., *manes, ium.*
 shake, v., *labefacto, āre.*
 ship, n., *navis, is.*
 shore, n., *litus, oris.*
 short, adj., *brevis, e.*
 should, see OUGHT and MUST;
 sign of subj. mood.
 show, v., *ostento, āre; exhibeo,*
 ēre.
 shun, v., *vito, āre.*
 sight, n., *spectaculum, i.*
 silence, n., in —, *cum silen-*
 tio; taciturnitas, atis.
 silently, adv., *tacite.*
 silver, n., *argentum, i.*
 since, conj., *quoniam; quia;*
 cum; (= seeing that,) see
 ALTHOUGH.
 sit, v., *sedeo, ēre.*
 six, adj., *sex.*
 skilled, adj., *peritus, a, um.*
 slander, v., *maledico, ēre.*
 slave, n., *servus, i.*
 slay, v., *interficio, ēre.*

sleep, n., *somnus, i; v., dormio,*
 īre.
 small, adj., *parvus, a, um.*
 snow, n., *nix, nivis.*
 so, adv., *sic; ita; tam; —,*
 --- as, tam --- quam; —
 great, tantus, a, um; —
 much, tantum; — far, in
 tantum; — often, toties;
 (= to such a degree,) eo;
 see FAR.
 soar, v., *subvolo, āre.*
 solace, n., *solatium, ii.*
 soldier, n., *miles, itis.*
 some, adj., *aliquis, quae, quid*
 (or quod); also used as
 subst.; —, and others, alii,
 et alii; —one, aliquis; quis,
 quae, quid (or quod).
 sometimes, adv., *nonnunquam;*
 interdum; — - - - -,
 modo --- modo.
 son, n., *filius, ii; natus, i.*
 song, n., *cantus, us.*
 soon, adv., *mox; brevi tempore;*
 as — as possible, quam ma-
 turissime; as — as, quam
 p̄imum.
 soul, n., *animus, i.*
 source, n., *fons, ntis; causa, ae;*
 p̄incipium, ii.

- | | |
|--|---|
| speak, v., <i>dico, ēre; (al) (col) loquor, i; for, āri.</i> | strive, v., (<i>e</i>) <i>nitor, i; contendō, ēre.</i> |
| speech, n., <i>oratio, onis; contio, onis.</i> | strong, adj., <i>firmus, a, um; valens, ntis.</i> |
| spend, v., <i>ago, ēre; consumo, ēre.</i> | student, n., <i>studiosus, i.</i> |
| spirit, n., <i>animus, i.</i> | style, n., <i>genus (eris) scribendi or dicendi.</i> |
| splendid, adj., <i>praeclarus, a, um.</i> | subdue, v., <i>domo, āre; devinco, ēre.</i> |
| spoils, n., <i>spolia, orum.</i> | subject, adj., <i>subjectus, a, um.</i> |
| stability, n., <i>constantia, ae; stabilitas, atis.</i> | sublime, adj., <i>sublimis, e.</i> |
| stand, v., <i>sto, āre.</i> | success, n., <i>res secundae; felicitas, atis.</i> |
| star, n., <i>stella, ae.</i> | successful, adj., <i>felix, cis; most — historian, florentissimus auctor historiarum.</i> |
| state, n., <i>civitas, atis; condicio, onis.</i> | successfully, adv., <i>prospere; ex sententiā.</i> |
| statement, n., <i>dictum, i; affirmatio, onis.</i> | such, adj., <i>talis, e; —, as, talis, qualis; to — a degree, tam; — certain proof, tam certum indicium; ejus modo.</i> |
| statesman, n., <i>vir reipublicae peritus, a, um.</i> | sudden, adj., <i>repentinus, a, um.</i> |
| statue, n., <i>statua, ae.</i> | suffer, v., <i>tolero, āre; patior, i.</i> |
| step, n., <i>gradus, us.</i> | sufficient, adv., <i>satis (adj. use).</i> |
| still, adv., <i>etiam nunc; adhuc.</i> | sufficiently, adv., <i>satis.</i> |
| story, n., <i>fabula, ae; narratio, onis.</i> | suitable, adj., <i>idoneus, a, um.</i> |
| strange, adj., <i>mirus, a, um; insolens, ntis.</i> | Sulla, n., <i>Sulla, ae.</i> |
| stratagem, n., <i>dolus, i; insidiae, arum.</i> | summon, v., <i>convoco, āre.</i> |
| strength, n., <i>vis, is; robur, oris.</i> | superiority, n., <i>prior locus, i.</i> |
| strengthen, v., <i>corrobоро, āre; reficio, ēre.</i> | |

surely, adv., *certe*.

surpass, v., *supero*, āre; *antecello*, ēre.

sustain, v., *sustineo*, ēre.

swamp, n., *palus*, *udis*.

sweetness, n., *dulcitudo*, *inis*.

T.

table, n., *mensa*, ae.

Tacitus, n., *Tacitus*, i.

take, v., *capio*, ēre; *recipio*, ēre;

— from, *eripio*, ēre; —

away, *aufero*, *ferre*; —

care, *caveo*, ēre.

talent, n., *talentum*, i; *ingenium*, ii.

task, n., *res magna*, ae; *opus*, eris.

teach, v., *doceo*, ēre.

tell, v., *dico*, ēre; *refero*, *ferre*.

tempest, n., *procella*, ae; *tempestas*, atis.

temple, n., *templum*, i; *delubrum*, i; *aedes sacra*.

tempt, v., *tento*, āre.

ten, adj., *decem*; — times, decies.

tenth, adj., *decimus*, a, um.

than, conj., *quam*; rather —, *potius quam*.

that, conj., *ut*; — not, *ne*; pron., *ille*; *iste*; *is*; in —, *quod*.

their, pron., *suus*, a, um.

Themistocles, n., *Themistocles*, is.

then, adv., *tunc*; *tum*; *eo tempore*; and even —, *cum etiam tum*; (= and again,) *et iterum*.

there, adv., *ibi*; *eo loco*.

therefore, adv., *igitur*; *itaque*; *ergo*; *hoc*.

they, pron., *illi*; *ip̄si* (reflexive use).

thing, n., *res*, ei.

think, v., *puto*, āre; *credo*, ēre; *judico*, āre.

this, pron., *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*; *is*, *ea*, *id*.

thither, adv.; see HITHER.

though, conj.; see ALTHOUGH.

thought, n., *cogitatum*, i; *sententia*, ae.

thousand, adj., *mille*; pl., *millia*, um.

threaten, v., *minitor*, āri.

three, adj., *tres*, tria.

through, prep., *per*.

Thucydides, n., *Thucydides*, is.

- thus, adv., *ita*; *sic*; see so.
 thwart, v., *prohibeo*, ēre; *obsto*, āre.
Tibur, n., *Tibur*, *uris*.
 time, n., *tempus*, *oris*.
 to, prep., *ad*, *in* (acc.).
 to be, v., *esse* (*sum*).
 together, adv., *una*; call —, *convoco*, āre.
 too, adv., *quoque*; expressed by comp. degree.
 top, the — of, adj., *summus*, *a*, *um*; n., *summus*, *i*.
 torch, n., *taeda*, *ae*.
 torrent, n., *torrens*, *ntis*.
 toss, v., — up, *subjicio*, ēre.
 traitor, n., *proditor*, *oris*.
 tranquillity, n., *tranquillitas*, *atis*.
 treachery, n., *perfidia*, *ae*; *dolus*, *i*.
 triumph, n., *triumphus*, *i*.
- Trojans, n., *Trojani*, *orum*.
 troops, n., *copiae*, *arum*.
 trouble, v., *turbo*, āre; —ed in mind, *discrucior animi*.
 troublesome, adj., *molestus*, *a*, *um*.
 true, adj., *verus*, *a*, *um*.
 trust, v., *credo*, ēre; *confido*, ēre.
 truth, n., *verum*, *i*; in —, *vero*; see FAR.
 try, v., *tento*, āre.
 turbulent, adj., *turbulentus*, *a*, *um*.
 turn, v., (*con*) (*a*) *verto*, ēre; in —, *vicem* or *vicissim*.
 twelfth, adj., *duodecimus*, *a*, *um*.
 twenty, adj., *viginti*.
 twice, adv., *bis*.
 two, adj., *duo*, *duae*, *duo*; see IN.
 tyranny, n., *tyrannis*, *idis*.

U.

- unconscious, adj., *inscius*, *a*, *um*.
 understand, v., *intellego*, ēre.
 undertake, v., *in-*, *sus-cipio*, ēre.
 undervalue, v., *vilis* (*e*) *habeo*, ēre; *elevo*, āre.

- unhappy, adj., *miser*, *a*, *um*; *in-felix*, *icis*.
 unite, v., *con-jungo*, ēre.
 unkind, adj., *inhumanus*, *a*, *um*.
 unknown, adj., *ignotus*, *a*, *um*; *inexploratus*, *a*, *um*.

unless, conj., *nisi*.
 unlike, adj., *dissimilis*, *e*.
 unpopularity, n., *invidia*, *ae*.
 until, conj., *dum*; *donec*; *quoad*.
 unwilling, adj., *invitus*, *a*, *um*;
 (= not to wish,) *nolo*, *nolle*.
 unworthy, adj., *indignus*, *a*, *um*.
 upon, prep., *in* (acc. or abl.);
super (acc.).

upright, adj., *probus*, *a*, *um*.
 urge, v., *urgeo*, *ēre*; *hortor*, *āri*.
 use, v., *utor*, *i*; n., *usus*, *us*.
 useful, adj., *utilis*, *e*; *commo-*
dus, *a*, *um*.
 usefulness, n., *utilitas*, *atis*.
 usually, adv., *plerumque*.
 utility, n., see USEFULNESS.
 utter, v., *significo*, *āre*; *dico*,
ēre.

V.

valiant, adj., *fortis*, *e*.
 value, v., *aestimo*, *āre*; (with
 gen. or abl.) *habeo*, *ēre*; n.,
aestimatio, *onis*.
 vast, adj., *vastus*, *a*, *um*.
 very, adv., *valde*; expressed by
 superl. degree.
 vice, n., *vitium*, *ii*.
 vicious, adj., *vitosus*, *a*, *um*.
 victory, n., *victoria*, *ae*.

victorious, adj., *victrix*, *icis*.
 view, n., *conspectus*, *us*.
 vigilant, adj., *vigilans*, *ntis*.
 vigor, n., *vis*, *is*; *robur*, *oris*.
 Virgil, n., *Virgilius*, *ii*.
 virtue, n., *virtus*, *utis*.
 virtuous, adj., *probus*, *a*, *um*;
castus, *a*, *um*.
 visitor, n., *hospest*, *itis*.
 voice, n., *vox*, *cis*.

W.

wait, v., *maneo*, *ēre*; — for,
exspecto, *āre*.
 wall, n., *murus*, *i*; *moenia*, *ium*.
 wandering, n., *error*, *is*; *erra-*
tus, *us*.

wanting, v., (= in need of,)
egeo, *ēre*; *desum*, *esse*.
 war, n., *bellum*, *i*.
 warfare, n., *certamen*, *inis*; *bel-*
lum, *i*.

warn, v., (*prae*) (*ad*) *moneo*, ēre.
 warning, n., *monitus*, us.
 warrior, n., see SOLDIER.
 waters, n., (= sea,) see SEA.
 wave, n., *unda*, ae.
 way, n., *via*, ae; *modus*, i.
 we, pron., *nos* (*ego*).
 weak, adj., *infirmus*, a, um; *instabilis*, e.
 weakness, n., *infirmitas*, atis.
 wealth, n., *opulentia*, ae; *divitiae*, arum.
 weary, and wearied, adj., *fensus*, a, um.
 weep, v., *lacrimo*, āre.
 welcome, v., *laete accipio*, ēre.
 welfare, n., *commodum*, i; *salus*, utis.
 well, v., *valeo*, ēre; adv., *bene*.
 what, pron., (interrog.,) *quid*; (rel.,) *quod*; adj., *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; *quis*, *quae*, *quid*; (= of — sort,) *qualis*, e.
 when, conj., *cum*; quando.
 whence, adv., *unde*.
 whenever, adv., *utcumque*.
 wherefore, adv., *quamobrem*; *cur*.

whether, conj., -ne (enclit.); *num*; *utrum*; *an*; ——
 or, *utrum* —— *an*, *num* ——
an; —— or not, *necne*.
 which, pron., see WHO; ——
 of two, *uter*, *tra*, *trum*.
 who, pron. (rel.,) *qui*, *quae*, *quod*; (interrog.,) *quis*, *quae*, *quid*.
 whole, adj., *totus*, a, um.
 why, adv., *quare*; see WHEREFORE.
 wicked, adj., *nefarius*, a, um.
 wickedness, n., *nequitia*, ae.
 will, n., *nutus*, us; *voluntas*, atis.
 willing, adj., *laetus*, a, um; *libens*, ntis; (= to wish,) *volo velle*.
 willingly, adv., *laete*.
 win, v., *obtineo*, ēre.
 wind, n., *ventus*, i.
 wise, adj., *sapiens*, ntis.
 wisdom, n., *sapientia*, ae.
 wish, v., *volo*, *velle*; n., *desiderium*, ii.
 with, prep., *cum* (abl.).
 within, prep., *inter*, *intra* (acc.); *in* (abl.).

without, prep., *extra* (acc.) ;
sine (abl.).

wonder, v., (*ad*) *miror*, *āri*.

wonderful, adj., *mirabilis*, *e*;
mirus, *a*, *um*.

wont, v., be —, *soleo*, *ēre*.

word, n., *verbum*, *i*; *dictum*, *i*.

work, n., *opus*, *eris*; (*literary*
work.) *liber*, *bri*.

world, n., *mundus*, *i*; *orbis ter-*
rarum.

worse, adj., *pejor*, *us*; *deterior*,
ius; adv., *pejus*.

worship, n., *veneratio*, *onis*; v.,
veneror, *āri*.

worth, n., *aestimatio*, *onis*;
praestantia, *ae*.

worthless, adj., *vilis*, *e*; *inu-*
tilis, *e*.

worthy, adj., *dignus*, *a*, *um*.

would that, adv., *utinam*.

wound, n., *vulnus*, *eris*; v., *vul-*
nero, *āre*.

wretched, n., *miseri*, *orum*; adj.,
miserabilis, *e*.

write, v., *scribo*, *ēre*.

writer, n., *scriptor*, *oris*; *auc-*
tor, *oris*.

writing, n., *scriptum*, *i*; *liber*,
bri.

wrong, adj., *pravus*, *a*, *um*; n.,
malum, *i*; *injuria*, *ae*; *nefas*
(*indecl.*).

X.

Xerxes, n., *Xerxes*, *is*.

Y.

year, n., *annus*, *i*.

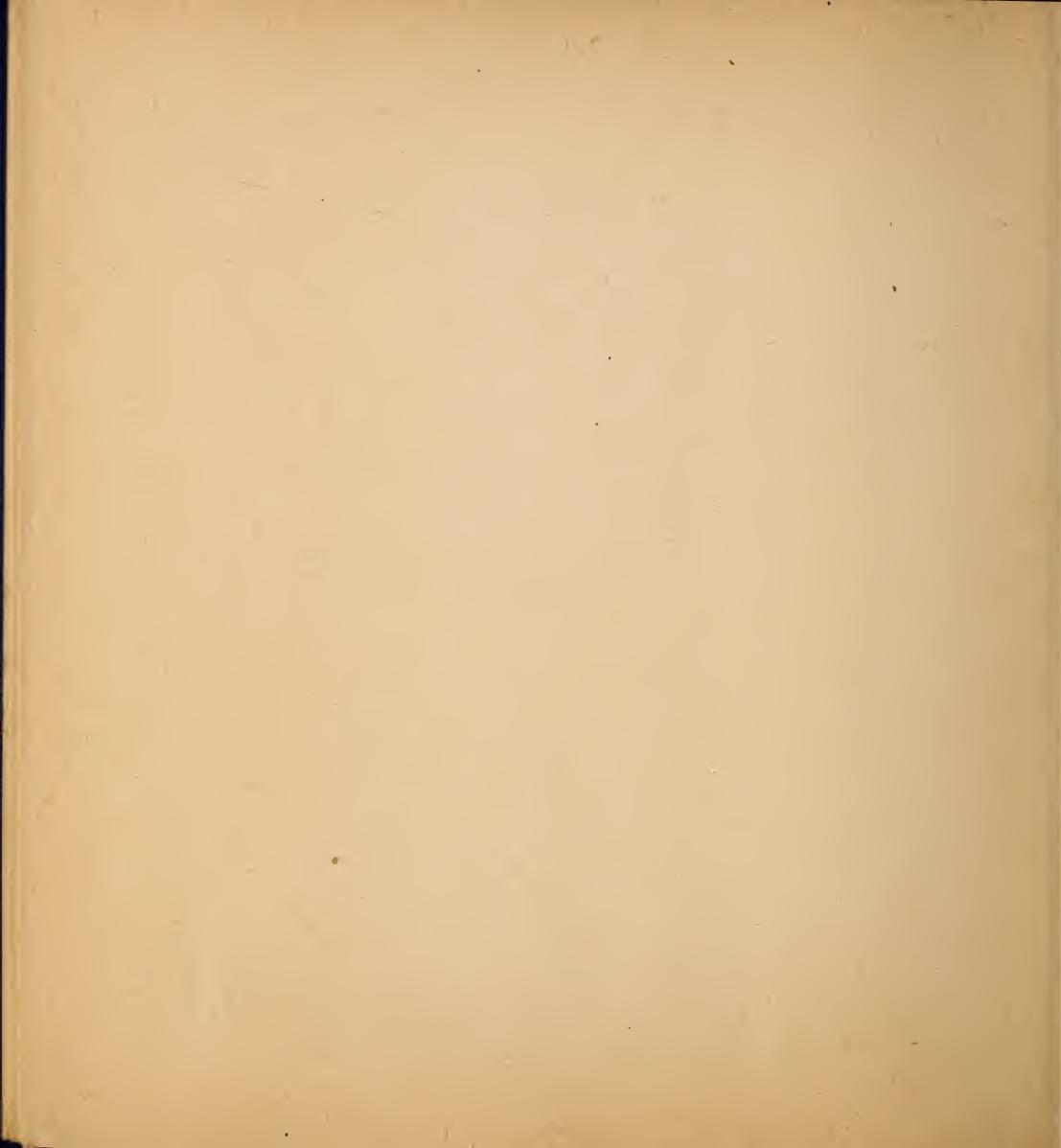
yet, conj., *tamen*; *sed*; *at*;
quamquam.

you, pron., *tu*, *tui*.

your, pron., *tuus*, *a*, *um* (in ad-

dressing one); *vester*, *tra-*
trum (in addressing more
than one).

youth, n., *juventus*, *utis*.





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